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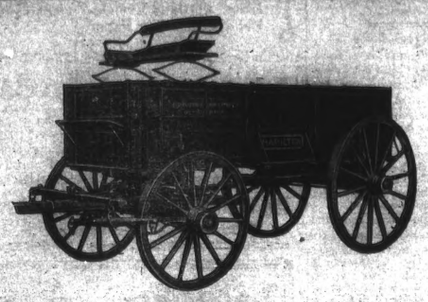
The Western Globe.
Lacombe, Alta.

High Score for 9 Pins won
Del. Garland 9

Box of Cigars for High
Score in 5 Pins This Week

IF U DON'T KNOW
McLEAR, The Pipeman.
U OUGHT TO.

VOLUME VII | CHAS. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager | LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911 | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



Every week we are unloading a car or two of Implements and this year we will show the largest and most complete line of Farm Implements ever shown in Lacombe.

FANNING MILLS TO ARRIVE.
It will pay you to wait for them.

Land Packers, Drills, Discs, Cultivators, Harrows and Plows.

WATCH this SPACE for SPECIALS

Morrison & Johnston Ltd
Hardware Implements Furniture

THE PIONEER Meat Market

We are open for business in building opposite Hotson Block, and are prepared to accommodate our customers

Dealer in
Fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

W. F. PUFFER
Telephone 15
Lacombe Alberta
Delivery at 9 and 11 a.m.

Worth Considering

Two gentlemen entered our store and asked to look at our watches. After showing our different lines, one of the two remarked, "Sell this man a watch just like mine." In saying so, he took from his pocket one of our Special

15 Jewel Longines

This is the watch which makes friends wherever it goes. This is the watch we are building our watch reputation with. Prices range from $8.50 to $100.00 15 Jewel Longines in dust proof nickel case.....$5.50

C. R. DENIKE
Jeweler and Optician
LACOMBE and CASTOR

COLD WEATHER SUGGESTIONS

A Hot Water Bottle is good for various aches and pains and is most excellent for cold feet. We guarantee the ones we sell.

Don't use stickey, greasy creams for chapped hands and lips. **Witch Hazel Cream** is quickely absorbed and does the work. Two sizes **25c.** and **50c.**

That cough is beginning to trouble you, is it? **McDermid's White Pine Mentholated with Tar** has a long list of admirers. It goes to the Spot and quickly gives relief.

The McDERMID DRUG CO.
DAY BLOCK - LACOMBE

COAL!
STOVE COAL
NUT COAL
& BRIQUETS
Plymouth Rock Cockerels.
Dr. HARRINGTON, V.S.

Dr. J. F. SHUTE
Dentist
Graduate Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, 1899.
All work is expected to be paid for when completed.

Over the Kilkenny
P. McDonald
TEACHER OF
PIANOFORTE and ORGAN
Painting in Oils and Water colors
Glass Street - Lacombe

WE PAY
HIGHEST PRICE
IN CASH
FOR
Eggs,
Butter,
Poultry,
Calf Skins,
Cow Hides,
Hay, Grain,
Dressed Hogs, &c., &c.
Lacombe Produce Company

Children's Coats - -

6 only, White Bearskin Coats to be cleared out this week at very low prices.

Mrs. G. G. MOBLEY,
NANTON STREET LACOMBE

OUR GROCERIES are ALWAYS FRESH
HONEST WEIGHT



This is why we sell lots of Them.

We have Fresh Goods coming in all the time. We sell good Groceries at a Moderate Price, but we don't sell poor Groceries at any price.

Better Service and Better Value is what this Store stands for

Oranges are now at their best

Sweet and Juicy and best of all, our Price is exceedingly low for such delicious fruit.

Large sweet oranges, per doz.....40c.
Juicy sweet navel Oranges, per peck .....75c.
Think of it! A peck of lovely Oranges at about the price of a peck of Apples.

New Lemons large sizes, per doz.....40c
Apples best variety.....per box 2.25, 4 lbs for 25c.

The Best of FISH

We offer you a generous assortment, and quality you will find fully up to the highest standards.
Cod Fish, Nova Scotia sun dried fish, per lb. 10c.
Labrador Herring, fat, per doz.....60c.
Bloaters, choice Nova Scotia pack, per doz.....60c.
Finnan Haddies, best quality, ...per lb. 15c.
Salt Salmon, B. C. best stock, per lb.....15c.
Kippers, Digby Chicks and all wanted varieties of Canned Fish.

We have completed Stocktaking

and as might be expected we have found short ends and odd lines and sizes all through the store. These tag ends will be cleared out at just what they are worth to you. A visit to this store during the next few days will prove a profitable investment.

Women's Rat Lined Coat at much below cost of manufacture. Only two fur-lined coats left and we are going to price them so low you can't afford to pass them if you require a fur coat. Women's rat lined coat, sable collar and revers, fine wool broadcloth cover, semi-fitting style, size 38 worth $75.00 for **$55.00**

Women's Natural Wool Undervests worth 1.25 for.....**75c.**

Turnbull's make, fine soft shaped vests of a quality to give lasting satisfaction.

Men's Fleece lined and ribbed Wool Shirts and Drawers...50c. on the remnant counter for a complete clean up. Values up to $1.00, sizes up to 44.

Candy at 25c. per lb. We offer special values in our 25c. variety, in fact you often pay 40c. for many lines you buy here at 25c.

Table Figs, fine quality, ... per lb. 20c
New Dates, 2 lbs. .....for 25c

Table Vegetables All firm, well kept stock. Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Carrots, Beets, Onions, at lowest market prices.

Dried Fruits While all the lines of dried fruits are higher than last year, we have a very nice quality of sun dried apples at 12½c. per lb. We think at that price they are exceptionally good value.

F. E. McLEOD
BARNETT AVENUE LACOMBE

A clearing of Warm Felt Shoes

Men's, Women's and Children's sizes. Every pair of winter shoes are tagged to go out in a hurry. A price saving of one-third to one-half off every pair.

Men's Pea Jackets for 3.50 made of excellent quality grey frieze with Tweed lining.

A Clearing of Men's Strong Elastic Suspenders for .....**25c.** values up to 50c.

Boys' and Girl's Toques...25c. 50c. and 60c. values, only a small lot and all light colors.

Women's Wool Gloves Women's Boys' and Girls. 35c. for **20c.**

Men's Felt Congress Shoes 1.00 leather sole.

Men's and Women's Felt Shoes 2.25 to 2.75 go out at **1.50** Surely these prices should interest anyone in need of warm shoes.

Boys' and Girl's Felt Shoes 1.35 1.75 to 2.25 values. Most sizes are in this lot.

Slippers for.....**50c.** worth 75c. and 1.00

Of Local Interest.

HOSPITAL MEETING TO-NIGHT AT 8.00

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Hospital Association will be held in the Town Hall this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of great importance will come before the meeting.

See Bailey for horses.

Mrs. R. H. Inglis will not receive again this winter.

The latest railway projected for Red Deer is a short line to Ponoka.

Children's velvet and bearskin caps and bonnets at bargain prices at Mrs. Mobley's.

John Ellsworth, of Bentley, has taken over The American Hotel, on Glass St., and will conduct it as a first class temperance hotel.

H. G. Love, of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has been transferred to Wetaskiwin branch. D. Fraser, of Inverness, Scot., is the latest addition to the local staff.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church will hold a Valentine Social in the club rooms on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14th. Everybody cordially invited.

Alix is to have a new hotel in the spring. George Bell proprietor of the Grand promises to bring this about. The structure will cost $25,000 according to Mr. Bell, and will have all the up-to-date improvements.

The Ralston Coal Mines of Lignite is being incorporated with a capital of $25,000. The head office and mines are at Lignite with George Ralston managing director. A force of men with modern mining machinery will commence aggressive work the first of March.

Last Sunday Rev. Thos. Powell visited the Bentley circuit in the interests of the Missionary work of the church. Splendid congregations greeted him at the three places, Iowalta, Spruceville, and Bentley—and the returns along financial lines amounted to $80.00.

Next Sunday being the first Sunday in the month the regular Children's Service will be held in the Methodist church. The pastor will speak to the boys and girls the subject being "The price of a day." All boys and girls are invited.

Chas. Whitworth, of Bentley, reports that there is a gent working in that region in the interests of a new religion. The chief work being done by the evangelist, Mr. Whitworth avers is meddling with other people's business. The new sect has requested the use of the school house in which to hold their services, but the chances are they will not secure it.

"The best entertainment ever held in Lacombe," was the verdict of all who attended "Managing Mildred" last Wednesday evening. This company is without a doubt the strongest musical aggregation on the road, and all who had the pleasure of hearing them are loud in their praises. The Hospital Board, under whose auspices the Company appeared, cleared a neat sum on the entertainment, thanks to the young ladies who so kindly conducted the advance sale of tickets.

The familiar face of F. A. Johnston was seen on our streets this week. Mr. Johnston is down on a visit and reports the Peace River country the best part of Alberta. The district he has located in is becoming thickly settled and new settlers are arriving every week. He reports the road from Edmonton to his district very good at present. Art. Patrick and the rest of the Lacombe contingent are well satisfied with their move. Prices for provisions are high—sugar 4 lbs. for $1.00; coal oil $2.50 per gal. and other necessaries in proportion.

Last Friday evening Mrs. Powell entertained her Sunday School class in the Club Rooms of the church. All the members were present except two or three and a splendid evening was spent. During the evening the officers were elected for the coming year, Miss Edna Mooney being chosen as President and Mr. Percy Puffer as Secretary. During the evening the prizes for the past year were presented; the prizes going to Miss Leora McLaughlin and Mr. Harold Schooley. At the close of the social hour refreshments were served.

For sale 125 head horses.—Bailey.

I have 20 head of Clyde mares in the yard to retail, and any person wishing to buy one or two could come to the yard. I will be pleased to show them and better pleased to sell them.—H. A. Day.

When her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from croup. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and all danger is avoided. For sale by Dealers Everywhere.

The Lacombe-Calgary Fiasco.

In past years Doc. Gibson, of Calgary, has been held up to the rising generation of hockeyists as a real sport, and an example it would be well for them to follow. It turns out, however, that Doc. is just a false alarm of the first magnitude.

Doc. Gibson and his team of hockey players came up to Lacombe on Monday to play a match in the series. Owing to a severe storm, the game was not played on Monday night, but was postponed until yesterday afternoon. When the game was called at 3.00 about 500 enthusiastic spectators lined the ice. Gibson at this time was suffering from very cold feet—in fact was almost frozen. The good gate gave him an inspiration. He was afraid of the Lacombe team and had put in many hours trying to figure out a means to escape the defeat he knew was coming. He thought that any kick would go with Lacombe, and that in order to save the gate money our boys would grant any concession he demanded. He was mistaken. Although he had known the names of Lacombe's line-up for about 24 hours, he made no objection until the last minute when he demanded that Kent, a new man on the Lacombe team be laid off or he would not let his men play. Capt. Hay decided to stay with the team as lined up, and so the great Gibson, this tin-horn sport from the cow town, called his men off the ice, amid the hisses and groans of the audience.

Gibson's action in this matter is peculiar when all circumstances are considered. He must have experienced a radical change of heart since he enticed a couple of Strathcona players to Calgary and caused the disruption and abandonment of the Strathcona team. He was the first hockeyist in Alberta to resort to dirty tactics, and is deserving of no consideration at the hands of Alberta Hockeyists.

You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold, but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle? For sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Will Entertain Visitors.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, the first day of the Provincial Seed Fair, Lacombe will entertain visitors and the public generally in the Comet Theatre. A splendid musical program is being arranged for the occasion, which, together with addresses from prominent agriculturists and officials of the Province, should prove most interesting.

Anniversary Services in St. Andrew's Church.

The third anniversary of the opening of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was celebrated last Sunday by special services both morning and evening. The preacher of the occasion was Rev. W. D. Reid, B. A., B. D., Superintendent of Missions for Alberta, who preached two powerful discourses. The services were well attended. In the evening the church was almost filled. Mr. White, the respected pastor, and his people are certainly to be congratulated on their beautiful, commodious and comfortable church, and the progress it is making in the work of the Master. At the congregational meeting last week, the reports revealed prosperity and advancement all along the line. On the Monday evening the Ladies' Aid served a sumptuous repast to all comers: and then an adjournment was made to the main auditorium where began "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." The local ministers brought kindly greetings from the sister churches, Rev. Mr. Patstone speaking for the Anglican church and Rev. Mr. Powell for the Methodist. Rev. Mr. Reid gave an interesting and instructive account of his travels in and his impressions of the West. A musical program was effectively rendered. The ladies were pleased with the returns. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a goodly sum was realized.

BENTLEY

Weather fair to cold; changeable.

A railway meeting broke the monotony on Saturday p.m. and brought out quite a delegation of directors, including Maj. McPherson, J. H. Damron, Shelby Reed, T. A. Iddings, Mr. F. Symonds, C. H. Whitworth and others. They were not in favor of granting the option to Mr. Strathy, as a larger payment on same option was offered by a Bentley firm and Mr. Strathy will be asked for better terms.

The M.W.A. and R.N.A. entertainment and dance on Friday night, was a great success notwithstanding the programme suffering through the non-appearance of some of its best artists. After a few songs, recitations, and instrumental selections by local talent, came the hit of the evening in a duet, by Messrs. Thorp and Damron, with guitar and banjo accompaniment in a song, entitled "And They've Never Done Anything Since," latest edition, resurrected and revised, rebuilt and rewritten, transformed and transfigured, which hit many of the audience. The entertainment closed, with the one act farce, "Packing Up" by F. W. Thorp, Miss Stena Veetkind and E. St. J. O'Neill which provoked a great deal of mirth. The Royal Neighbors then served lunch at The Alexandra, while the hall was arranged for dancing, and an enjoyable time was had, until the early morning, when the strains of "Home Sweet Home" told of the final dance.

The "Yeoman" organizer, La Zerte, organized a Homestead at Bentley on Thursday night, with fourteen members and elected W. G. Evans foreman, and James McPherson correspondent.

Mr. Woody, of Los Angeles, California, who has been conducting classes in vocal music at Rimbey the past week, is billed for a free concert at The McPherson Hall, Friday night, Feb. 3rd and hopes to secure a class for a term, on that night. Prof. Woody comes very highly recommended by the Rimbey people, and no doubt will be well supported here.

The M. W. A. Camp here are sending their proceeds from the entertainment and dance to the M.W.A. Sanitarium at Colorado Springs, which, by the way, is the largest tuberculosis sanitarium in the world.

Elvin R. Stephenson is very low at the Lacombe Hospital, where he was taken on Monday of last week, but at present writing is reported to be gaining.

Dr. Evans accompanied organizer Moffatt, of Edmonton, out to Wittenberg on Monday night of last week, where a camp of Yeoman was organized.

Mrs. Hazel Palmer and children and Roy Evernden left for Chu Chua B.C. yesterday.

Mr. Edw. Light returned from his trip to England, reaching Bentley on Sunday.

Joe and Earl Stephenson arrived home yesterday from Calgary, called here by the serious illness of their brother, Al. Stephenson

You can buy horses of Bailey wholesale and retail, car lots, single horses, or any old way and you can buy as cheap of Bailey as any one.

RIMBEY

Frank Coverdale is again confined to the house with inflamatory rheumatism.

Mr. Woody's class are so well pleased with his instructions in singing that they have decided to take another term of lessons from him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Rimbey entertained Mr. and Mrs. Woody and son Harold at tea Thursday evening in honor of the birthdays of their two eldest children, P. W. who was twenty and Miss Nancy, who was seven on that date. Mr. and Mrs. Woody are old acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Rimbey.

Henry Simonds has completed the well at the Rimbey school at a depth of 80 feet and has moved his well drill to Allen Langmuir's place where he will drill two wells.

Mr. K. H. Wates was confined to the house a couple of days last week with the grippe.

Mike Uhl has been circulating a petition for an extension of the telephone line from Rimbey southwest to Fred Schrader's. He got eight subscribers to the petition.

Dr. Evans, of Bentley, made a professional call sixteen miles north-west of Rimbey, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Woody, who are instructing a singing class at Rimbey, while here have taken the opportunity to call upon their many old time friends in this community.

Messrs. Reed, Symonds and Iddings attended a meeting of the directors of the Lacombe and Blindman Valley Electric Railway Co. at Bentley last Saturday.

The Sinclair Brothers passed through Rimbey on their way to Lacombe last Thursday. These boys have a horse ranch twenty-six miles north-west of Buck Lake.

Mrs. McConnell, an elderly lady who lived sixteen miles north-west of Rimbey, departed this life last Saturday. No particulars of her sickness have as yet been learned. Interment will take place at Wetaskiwin.

J. H. Beeley made a trip to Lewiston last week, where he purchased six registered Berkshire hogs which he will use for breeding purposes.

Mr. Lange was over from the Medicine Valley last Friday and contracted for a hundred bushels of seed oats from B. T. Rimbey, at 45 cents per bushel. Mr. Rimbey says he has a thousand bushels for sale at that price.

We are sorry if we offended the Bentley correspondent by referring to him as the "new" one. Surely our glasses were not adjusted properly when reading the news or we would not have made such a mistake.

A Farmers Institute meeting will be held at Rimbey in Peabody's hall, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 3. The subjects "Soil Culture" and "Noxious Weeds" will be handled by D. W. Warner, and the subject of poultry will be discussed by L. W. Fowler. The relation which these three subjects bear to successful farming surely give those who speak on them a great opportunity to entertain their hearers, and if the size of the audience at Rimbey is in proportion with the importance of the subjects, we know Messrs. Warner and Fowler will have no reason to find fault with it.

Rev. Cole will conduct services at the Methodist Church next Sunday at three o'clock. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Wm. McEwen has just threshed a hundred bushels of wheat with a machine of his own make.

An epidemic of colds and grippe has laid hold of many in our community lately.

Bills are out announcing a lecture to be given by Ogden U. Johnston on "Woodcraft" in Wood and Peabody's hall Thursday, Feb. 2nd at 8 o'clock p.m. A good program is arranged and everybody invited.

Spring Valley.

The cold snap was too extenuated to be really enjoyable.

Frozen noses are quite fashionable these days.

Now is the time when the farmer makes frequent trips to the house to thaw the icicles out of his whiskers.

We have abundance of fuel, but bucking wood is a disagreeable job.

When cattle are all humped up and shivering to the bone they are not laying on much flesh.

Winter dairying would not be such a distasteful chore if a man could milk with his mitts on.

At the annual school meeting J. Ellis and J. Morter were elected trustees.

School is expected to open in about ten days.

The social has been postponed until spring when the weather will likely be more favorable than now.

Some of our restless citizens talk of emigrating to Mexico, Central America or Australia "where brighter suns disperse serener light and milder moons emparadise the night"—or words to that effect.

During the sub-zero weather we noticed a peculiar atmospheric phenomenon. The C. and E. line is not within seven miles of here, but on some of those cold days we imagined we heard the trains running on the first road allowance but a mile away. We heard the bell ringing and the engine grinding and groaning; and we almost fancied we smelt the sulphur of the fireman's profanity.

Meadowbrook Notes.

Messrs. Herb and Abe Riley left last week for Ontario, on a visit to their mother, who is very low with heart affection.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor paid a visit last week back at Mrs. Ulman's.

Mr. Mills, we hear, has taken up a school in Saskatchewan. He is surely a marvel of Canadian virility. At 72 his eye is not dim, nor his natural force abated.

Owing to the continued cold weather the church services were held last Sunday at the home of Mr. G. B. Barclay. There was a very good turn out. By request the service will be held on Sunday, Feb. 12th at Mr. Will Riley's, thereafter until further notice they will be conducted at the home of Mr. Frank Riley.

Messrs. G. B. Barclay and F. Worcester left on Monday for Clive. They have been frost bound for some time past but now are at it again.

Mr. Edwards is expecting a visit from his father and mother shortly.

Mr. Babcock has not been scrapping. His nose is just recovering from frost bite. He is very proud of the little girl presented to him on New Year's eve. She is doing very well.

Mr. Fields is hunting for water in his creek. He is a man of many parts. I trust he will be successful in his divinations, but the hazel wand won't work; I am afraid, these days.

Mr. and Mrs. Long and family have decided to move up in the springtime to the north [illegible] quarter of 12, which they [illegible].

Our Wolfville friends have secured the temporary services of a teacher. They are a hardy lot, the Nova Scotians, to be keeping school these cold days.

Mrs. Gardener and family left on Monday to join her husband at Ponoka.

Mr. Kerr conducted the church service at the home of Mr. Ogilvie, Wolfville, last Sunday. Owing to the success of the arrangement Mr. Ogilvie has kindly consented to have them at his place for the immediate future.

Mr. Wallace Archibald is expected home in a day or two from Tacoma, Wash.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Jim MacPetridge is keeping a little better. Mrs. MacPetridge is much about the same; her daughter, Mrs. Watson is with her. The deepest sympathy is felt for them and their family in their trying sickness.

Mrs. MacLauchlan, from Boston, U. S. A., is at present on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Wolfville.

Mr. Frank Riley has recovered one of his stray horses. He will be glad of any information regarding the others.

Mrs. Heath was in town Monday on business.

Mr. Ben Heath has pressing contracts for work at Nevis, but owing to the loss of the sight of one eye and the failing strength of the other he is afraid he will be unable to undertake them. He is at present out there arranging matters.

Buy horses of the man who knows a horse, buys right and sells on a small profit.—Bailey, of Lacombe.

Don't take our word for it. Try a quart of our hot, ready to eat Pork and Beans. They are delicious. 15c per quart, pails free. The Bakery.

For Sale.—Massey binder, 3 buggy's, 3 sets of single harness, 1 wagon, horses, oxen.—Bailey, Lacombe.

General Servant Wanted.

Good general servant wanted; one who can cook and take charge of house. Wages $25 per month. Apply

Mrs. W. J. MacNamara,
Wetaskiwin.

Wanted.—To Rent, before February 15, cottage or rooms for light housekeeping. Address

J. W. SHIRLEY,
Care of D. Gourley,
J-11-tf Lacombe.

Bowman-Sine Lumber Co., Ltd.

Carry a complete stock of British Columbia Cedar and Fir Lumber, Shingles and Lath.

Native Boards and Dimensions, also Windows, Doors, Mouldings, &c.

Lime, Portland Cement, Wood Fibre, Plaster, Building and Tar Paper.

List your Lands now

Our Mr. Lundy is in Iowa at the present time, and we expect our first party of land buyers about the first of March. We will be pleased to have a list of improved lands in the Lacombe district. WE SELL LAND.

The Western Canada Land and Brokerage Co., Ltd.
W. S. MOONEY, Manager - Lacombe

Lacombe - - - Wholesale Liquor House - - -

BEST of Wine
BEST of Liquors
7 Year Old Rye
and Calgary Beer
EXCEL

Try Wilson's Invalid Port
a Genuine Health Builder

F. L. SMITH

Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1. A quarter section with homestead improvements, good soil, eight miles from Lacombe, $8.00 per acre. Terms cash.

2. A quarter section, with recent homestead improvements, nine miles from Lacombe. $10.00 per acre, $6.00 down, balance on terms to suit purchaser, at 8 per cent.

3. A half section, 120 acres under cultivation, well fenced, fair buildings, one mile from railway station, $6500. $2500 cash, balance to suit, at 8 per cent.

4. A half section on good road direct to town, fenced, good soil, a half mile to school, seven miles to station. $15.00 per acre, reasonable terms to suit purchaser.

I have also a long list of farm and village properties for sale and to rent.

JAMES McNICOL,
Blackfalds.

Dr. Chas. H. Drake
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

Dr. DRAKE, V.S. who succeeds Dr. Talbot wishes to announce that he is prepared to treat diseases of the domestic animals by the latest approved methods.

Specialties—VET. DENTISTRY and SURGERY

All calls promptly attended to day or night.

Office adjoining Winter's Livery Barn or call Fortune's Barn.

Mary E. Clyne
NURSE

Graduate of Chatauqua School of nursing, Jamestown N. Y.

Qualified for general and maternity nursing.

Located opposite Church of England one door south.

Lacombe Pump Works
THRESHER'S SUPPLIES

Cistern and tank pumps, hose, pipe and pipe fittings of all kinds. Our prices are low and goods the best. Give us a call.

Brooks & Edmonds
Nanton Street LACOMBE

Lacombe New and Second-Hand Store
O. BOODE, Prop.

Second Hand Goods Bought and Sold.

A large stock of Phonographs, Records, Violins and all kinds of Musical Instruments on Hand.

Next West's Store - Railway St.

FRED TAYLOR
BLACKSMITH

Between Nanton and Alberta Sts. where he will be pleased to meet his friends and patrons.

G. HARDIE
EXPERT TAXIDERMIST

Bring your game heads to the Bakery and have them set up true to life.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES. WORK GUARANTEED

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF

RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Important Changes Effected in the Tariff Between United States and Canada—Many Articles on the Free List—Is Described as an Agreement and Not a Treaty—Can Be Changed If Found Unsatisfactory.

Ottawa.—Hon. Wm. Fielding, minister of finance, in reporting the result of the trade negotiations which have been conducted at Washington, stated that the negotiations had resulted in an understanding, and that the minister hoped the country would join in saying that, both Canada and the United States were gainers.

Mr. Fielding said that there was no treaty, that it was a legislation act of Canada, and that it could be changed at any time.

He said there was a large free list, mostly of natural products. They had arranged that when which was free in Canada would also be free in the United States. On another list of articles there would be a similar rate of duty imposed by both countries.

The United States had agreed to come down to Canada's rates, and in some cases had come down below the Canadian rates.

Canada has, therefore, made moderate reductions, while the United States on the whole has made quite large reductions.

One schedule shows the rate which the United States would impose on Canadian goods, another schedule shows that which the Canadian government will impose on the United States products. The items of reciprocity under the new arrangements, although there is no treaty.

Mr. Borden asked if there was nothing in the nature of a treaty now, how was this to be done?

Mr. Fielding said that there was not a treaty, and they were not binding in this case. It rested on general confidence, general good will and general feeling that this was for the benefit of both countries.

As an illustration of Canada's reduction on wheat was 12 per cent, and the United States' reduction was 25 per cent in order to reach a common basis.

C. C. Owen: "What will be the duty on our wheat going into the United States?"

Mr. Fielding: "Nothing; not a cent." (Loud cheers.)

The minister continued: Barley is free also. Canada's reduction is 15 cents a bushel. The United States' reduction is 30 cents.

Potatoes are now free. Canada's reduction is 20 cents a bushel, and the United States 25 cents a bushel. Oats are free. Canada's reduction is 10 cents, and the United States' reduction is 15 cents a bushel.

Flour is now dutiable at the common rate of 50 cents per barrel.

Rough and sawn lumber is made free. It was already free in Canada. It becomes free to lumbermen and manufacturers in Canada.

It has always been a grievance, particularly in Ontario, that the duty on coal tended heavily on the people. So with flour. The duty on flour has been reduced 10 cents, and the duty on coal reduced 53 cents.

Coal people will have to bear a cut of 8 cents in duty, namely, from 53 cents to 45. Slack coal is subject to a duty of 15 cents on all kinds.

Coke is now made free in the United States as well as in Canada. British Columbia friends will be glad to hear that, for the province is largely interested in this item.

In some cases we have had some small reductions on manufactured articles, but the reductions are small. The reduced rates of duty will open up new possibilities to our manufacturers, and will be able through this to send goods into the United States. As an illustration, take wire rods; free in Canada, while the United States has a duty. We have stipulated these shall be free in the United States also, and we have a chance for making these for Uncle Sam.

The farmers of the West must be prepared to take their burden with the rest. There is a reduction, but these have not been made free. We have 17½ per cent. list of agricultural implements, including mowers, reapers, harvesters, and we propose to cut that to 15 per cent.

Paper and pulp changes took up some time, as the United States people were anxious for these changes. In newsprint, pasteboard, pulp of various kinds and common paper of all kinds up to four cents a pound, we were anxious for free trade. They agreed if the pulp regulation in the provinces could be removed. We had no control over the provinces, and had but one answer, of course.

"We will not agree to make these free until the Canadian provinces will take off their regulations," they said. We told them that this was no good to us, but that is where matters stand.

We have thought it necessary to get an agreement that the provinces there should be no vexatious regulations interfering with the smoothness of the agreement and by the regulation should either the Dominion or United States interfere, the other country reserves the right to be able to protect, and thus there is machinery for having all objectionable department regulations modified and removed.

One other question had relation to fish. Canada has surrendered in 1909, an privilege of sending fish into the United States free. There were some who said, who thought the United States should be allowed to fish in Canadian waters. The government, however, thought this was an unfair position, to which they could not agree, and so arrangement had to be made under which fish would enter the United States free.

Starts Immigration Campaign

Ottawa.—Ex-Brigadier Howell, of the Salvation Army, who has accepted the position of general immigration agent for the Canadian Northern railway, left for England to complete organization of the company's vigorous immigration campaign for this year. He stated here that two steamers will be chartered in addition to the company's present vessels to bring colonists out to the Canadian west from Great Britain.

Roosevelt's Next Trip

New York.—Theodore Roosevelt's next tour will begin here March 4, and will sweep around the boundaries of the country through the Gulf states and will start on the new southwest, upto the Pacific coast to Idaho and Montana and thence direct home. Col. Roosevelt has accepted 15 engagements to speak and probably will make more. The subject matter of the speeches has not been made public.

TAFT WILL FIGHT TO FINISH

It Republicans Decline to Accept Reciprocity Agreement, He Will Join Forces With Democrats

Washington.—Snags began to loom up in the pathway of the Canadian reciprocity agreement as it has been in the hands of congress for twenty-four hours, and confident predictions of its failure were made freely by the pillars of the senate and house. It is also said that even should the house accept the terms of the arrangements, the Republican majority of the senate would not concede it could pass the senate.

These prophecies were carried to the White House by members. Mr. Taft, it is said, received them with smiles, which indicated that one defeat would not turn him from his purpose. It is also reported that the surrendering control of the house failed to put into operation this reciprocal agreement, the president, it is believed, will not hesitate to submit his programme to the Democrats in an extra session of new congress. One of the men from the republican house on one occasion came from the White House with the declaration that the president would not sign any bill that did not redeem the pledges of the party. It is also known that the president is absolutely cognizant of the possibilities.

He believes that even if the promised reductions are not at once apparent, the presence of this document, is a force warranting continued advancement in the price of food.

The commercial relations of the United States and Canada, according to the view held by the president, should be placed above partisan considerations and there is the best reason to believe that he will take his stand upon this belief and hold it until some action is taken by congress.

The democratic majority in the house is majority and the great change which will be made in the complexion of the senate after March 4 is thought by some to supply the president with more than even chance of success.

HUNDREDS DIE IN EARTHQUAKE

Three Hundred Were Killed by a Terrible Disaster in the Philippines

Manila.—The latest government reports confirm the previous report that three hundred persons have been killed by the earthquakes and eruption of Mount Taal.

It is impossible to estimate how many natives were buried in the ashes, but it is known that twenty-one were suffocated and five burned.

The organized relief expedition, composed of constabulary and military surgeons, have charge of the situation. The members of the expedition are camped near the lake.

A majority of the inhabitants fled or were driven to safety on Friday and Saturday.

Five villages were obliterated and three partly destroyed by a tidal wave following the early shocks. Lemery and Taal are believed to have been totally destroyed. Many members of the constabulary were prostrated while attempting to rescue a few semi-crazed natives who were unwilling to abandon their homes. Numerous deep fissures have opened on the north shore, and preliminary soundings indicate that the lake bottom is sinking.

The volcano is mildly active and the earth shocks continue frequently.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION

Annual Provincial Convention of School Trustees Will Meet Next Year in Calgary

Wetaskiwin.—The annual provincial convention of school teachers elected the following officers for the year 1911:

Hon pres.—Hon. C. R. Mitchell, minister of education.

Pres.—H. A. Simott, of Calgary.

1st vice-pres.—W. Puffer, of Olds.

2nd vice-pres.—T. H. Elecwood, of Lethbridge.

Sec.-treas.—Dr. Scott, of Calgary.

Executive committee—T. F. Fowler, of Wetaskiwin; W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary; A. Hinkley, of Ponoka; and A. E. Butchard, of Edmonton.

Delegates to the British Columbia provincial convention of school trustees—T. McCaig, of Edmonton, and H. A. Sinott, of Calgary.

J. R. Jameson, Medicine Hat, extended an invitation to the convention to meet at his city next year, as also did H. A. Sinnott, of Calgary. On a motion and vote Calgary won.

SASKATCHEWAN CROP

The Wheat Crop Was Nearly 74 Million Bushels—Where the Province Stands

Regina.—The final crop figures for the province, lately collected by the department of agriculture, show that during the past year Saskatchewan raised a total wheat crop of 146,074,692 bushels. Although an increasing amount of attention is being given to mixed farming, the province still holds a premier place as a wheat growing country, having raised 73,566,376 bushels of wheat, or nearly one-half of the total. This is followed by 4,000,000 bushels the estimates issued early in the season. This was grown on 4,684,634 acres or 370,034 more than was harvested in 1909, an average of 15.58 bushels per acre.

The province stands second in North America in the matter of wheat production and first among the provinces of Canada. The aggregate as well as the average is lower than the previous year, but other conditions were all in favor of a good crop.

Alfonso is True

Washington, D. C.—The attention of the Spanish legation having been attracted to certain publications to the effect that domestic infelicity had brought about a estrangement between King Alfonso and his royal spouse, Queen Victoria, Minister Riano has entered an emphatic denial of the story.

The Cottage City Went Down

Seattle.—The steamer Cottage City, for Alaska ports, went ashore at Cape Munge, British Columbia. The steamer is believed to have gone down, after all the passengers and crew were landed. The wireless operator reported that all hands had left the vessel, and that the vessel was going down.

King Expresses Pleasure

London.—A letter from the king to the Royal Agricultural Society, expresses his majesty's pleasure that the ministers of agriculture from the overseas dominions have been invited to attend the society's show at

ALBERTA LAND VALUES

AMERICAN INVESTORS HAVE CONFIDENCE IN ALBERTA

Believe That Land Values Will Greatly Increase During the Next Five Years—Many Important Deals Made by Americans About the Prosperities of Alberta—1911 to be a Banner Year.

Calgary.—"We sincerely believe that the non-irrigable land in Southern Alberta now selling at present day prices will be worth from $60 to $90 more within the next five years," said George B. Baker of Seattle, one of the largest land owners in that city and head of the firm of Baker and Perky. Both Messrs. Baker and Perky were in the city recently in connection with their extensive interests, for they own no less than 10,000 acres of non-irrigable land near Calgary.

Continuing, Mr. Baker said: "Not until the $50 to $60 an acre mark is reached for the non-irrigable land in this province will the people find its true value. The irrigated land should be worth in the same time from $100 to $150. The fact that we have acquired over 10,000 acres in this province shows that we have absolute confidence in the future of Alberta, and are fully cognizant of its possibilities.

"We have been appointed agents for the P. P. E. in Alberta, and there is no doubt that we shall do a big business, as already inquiries about the possibilities of Alberta are being made by all classes of people in the state of Washington.

"Prior to our personal visit to this part of Canada we purchased as far as a quarter sections of land near here, and then after our visit we soon saw that to invest money in such a province as this was a gilt-edged investment. There is no doubt that the best available methods in farming the land here must be adopted, which means that it must be plowed to a depth of four inches and then harrowing and double-discing and packing it.

"In talking to bankers and merchants throughout this section of the province and from our personal observation the spring of 1911 is opening up auspiciously.

"The good snowfall this winter means that a good crop is assured. If we are anything on prophesy this will be the banner year in all the history of Alberta."

FIFTH ANNUAL SEED FAIR

Lacombe Seed Fair Will be Held on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February

Lacombe.—The fifth annual Alberta provincial seed fair will be held here on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February. These fairs have for their object the exhibition, sale and exchange of farm seeds. An extensive list of prizes is offered including three events in grain and three in potatoes. The competitions will be held on the morning of Thursday, the 9th. Besides the regular prizes a considerable number of special prizes are offered.

The judges are as follows:

Wheat and flax—Fields and Reed.

Oats and barley—Hutton and McKillican.

Grasses, etc., and judging competitions—McKillican and Hutton.

Special railway rates will be given to all attending the fair, under the usual convention restrictions.

A most interesting programme of addresses on subjects of interest to grain growers has been prepared.

WHAT THE ENGLISH ARE EATING

Bread Eaten in England Adulterated With Bones of Donkeys and Horses

London, Eng.—The English must be a remarkably strong race if a statement made by Colonel Perowne, a defeated Unionist candidate for the House of Commons, is true, for only a race of giants could live and prosper on the kind of food he says we are eating.

Fifty per cent of the bread eaten in England, the colonel says, is adulterated with bones of donkeys, oxen and horses. Surely the Germans are far better off with the horse meat and dog meat diet.

In order to make a profit of fifty cents on a bag of flour the English bakers are using chemicals such as oil of vitriol and sulphuric acid to dissolve the bones, and all this because of free trade that makes flour cheap in England, the colonel concludes without any further explanation.

Complaint of Western Rates

Montreal.—Two applications regarding western rates were made before the railway commission here. The first asks for an order compelling the C. P. R. and other western railways to charge the same passenger rates as are charged in the east. The second, from the Vancouver board of trade, is for an order to stop discrimination in rates from Vancouver to points in western Canada as compared with rates from Montreal to the west. Mr. Bury, representative, claimed higher rates were necessary in the west because the cost of operation in the mountain sections was higher, and that the people in the west except Vancouver were satisfied with the present rates. Further hearing of the applications will be adjourned until the commission meets in Ottawa.

Demonstration Against The Kaiser

Berlin.—A large crowd of unemployed attempted a hostile demonstration in the vicinity of the palace recently. The police drove them away, but they marched through the central district of the city hurling insulting epithets at officers and shouting "We want work."

Where the West Leads

London.—The Daily Graphic comments on the bleeding which in connection with the principle of the referendum in Canada, initiating Manitoba particularly. The people there have apparently grown tired of the politicians. England has not yet reached the same stage, but it seems nearer.

Big Boost for B. C. Coal Mines

Toronto.—Alfred Rogers, of Rogers, Rogers & Co., coal dealers, said that the placing of coke on the free list would give a big impetus to the coal mines of the west, particularly those of Crow's Nest company, as with the duty of 53 cents per ton removed a profitable market would be opened up in the United States.

THE ENTIRE WEST REJOICES

Immensely Pleased With the Agreement With the United States—Will Benefit the Railways Greatly

Winnipeg.—Speaking as a whole the Canadian middle-west is immensely pleased with the reciprocity agreement in that it provides a free market for the products of the prairie farmer south of the international border.

It is recognized that to some extent trade avenues will be diverted north and south instead of east and west, but that the assertion Hillroad and American millers will benefit by the increased population and increased production of wheat and beef bound to follow, as the western interests are not concerned the business men appear to think that the gain to the country as a whole will be great and more than compensate the manufacturing and jobbing of Eastern Canada for the encroachments Minneapolis is likely to make on their trade preserves.

It is word, that the expansion in flax and the increase from the creation of a second market will result in such an all round development as to keep both east and south busy supplying the requirements of this country and toting out its grain and live stock.

The fly in the ointment of western farmers is the practically negligible reduction in duties on agricultural implements, which was placed in the forefront of demands of the big delegation of western farmers which recently waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

There are of course a considerable number of dissentients from this chorus of approval. Prominent among these are the lumber and fruit industries of British Columbia, which see the profitable prairie market threatened by American competitors, aided by American branch lines, which so far have stopped short at the boundary.

In Winnipeg here the big millers and heads of Canadian railways are inclined to take a pessimistic view, and this is reflected at the head of the lakes, where a considerable diversion of traffic is feared from the all-Canadian lake and rail route.

TELLS OF NATIONALIST PLANS

Bourassa Says That He Has Been Misrepresented to English-Speaking Canadians

Montreal.—Henry Bourassa was the principal speaker at a dinner given recently to celebrate the first anniversary of Le Devoir, a newspaper which is the organ of Mr. Bourassa and the Nationalist party. Close upon 500 guests were present.

In the course of an interesting speech Mr. Bourassa defended the Nationalist programme and declared that while attempts were now being made to turn the English speaking Canadians against him by representing the movement as anti-British, the time would come when patriotic English-speaking Canadians would rally to his support and would endeavor to obtain for political conditions in Canada. The contest to that end would be continued.

Mr. Monet, M.P., referred briefly to the reciprocity arrangement saying that it would have to have most careful consideration and study. Speeches were also made by Mr. J. Tailer, provincial Conservative leader, Armand Lavergne, and J. M. Provost. An English speech by Tom Boyd aroused much enthusiasm, the speaker declaring himself a loyal Conservative, but denouncing attempts at misrepresentation. He warmly defended the French-Canadians against the charge that they were anti-British and disloyal.

THE DUKE'S APPOINTMENT

The Coming of the Duke of Connaught to Canada as Governor-General Officially Announced

London.—It is officially announced that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Earl Grey in September, as the governor-general of Canada. He will hold the appointment for two years, and that period may be extended.

Various reports have been current for months past, particularly from Canada, that the Duke of Connaught would not be the next governor-general although on the original announcement of his appointment shortly after the death of King Edward, officially it was stated that it had been the wish of King George that the Duke of Connaught, his brother, should be the governor-general of Canada. A late despatch from London was made that the duke would be appointed regent during the absence of King George in India for the coronation at Dunbar.

Such an appointment, it was believed, would serve to delay the duke replacing Earl Grey.

TO INVEST IN CANADA

Trust Company Formed in Scotland to Invest Funds in the Dominion

Montreal.—A trust company has just been created in Scotland which will devote its energies very largely to the investment of funds in Canada. It is the Scottish and Canadian General Investment Company, with head offices in Edinburgh, and the issue of 150,000 preferred and 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each has been largely over sub stibed. It is stated upon excellent authority that the Royal Securities Corporation, of which Mr. W. M. Aitken, M. P., is president, took 30,000 shares, and many of the directors and that Mr. Aitken's company will act as agents and advisers in Canada to the Scottish enterprise.

A Patriotic Speech

London.—The Graphic says that a patriotic spirit and lofty statesmanship with which the intelligent grasp of the intricate colonial problems constituted the speech of the Duke of Connaught at the Guild hall, and is an auspicious prelude to his Canadian mission.

The Dominion is fortunate in securing such a viceroy, not merely because he is a royal prince, but because he is a statesman with sound imperial views.

Salary Cut in Half

New York.—Although Charles M Schwab and William Corey as presidents of the United States Steel corporation received $100,000 a year, James A. Farrell, the new president, will receive only $50,000. The finance committee fixed Mr. Farrell's salary at this figure.

Ratification Postponed

London.—The Daily Mail says the ratification of the Declaration of London has been postponed pending the discussion at the Imperial conference.

WANT THE H. B. ROAD

GRAIN GROWERS FORMULATE A PLAN TO FURTHER PROJECT

E. A. Partridge Outlines a Scheme of Forming a Joint Stock Company to Construct Road to Hudson Bay—Suggests That Three Western Provinces Equip Portion of Road—Would Borrow Money Necessary.

Brandon.—At the meeting of the Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Partridge outlined his scheme for the formation of a joint stock company for co-operation in the construction of the Hudson Bay road. He proposed that all interested should subscribe $10 to ultimately go towards the payment of 10 per cent. on stock when a company had been organized. The money thus gathered should go towards the circulation of literature and procuring data in connection with the building of the road. When 1,000 members had been enlisted the shorter might be obtained and the company would then be formalized fact. The speaker asserted that under the present condition there was little hope that the Hudson Bay road would be built and operated as the westerners wanted. The western representatives were powerless on account of the balance of power existing in the east. The shipping interests of the east desired that western growth should go on, but along certain lines. The capitalistic interests were united in opposition to the road, and the government itself was opposed to the operation of the road. Little advance had been made between the government ownership and operation of the road.

Moreover there was no guarantee of economic methods in the building of the road or in the operation of it afterwards. The building of the road was now built to the Pas has cost heavily. If the remaining sixty were to cost in proportion, the undertaking would be a tremendous one. Mr. Partridge went on to speak of the navigability of the bay. Fort Nelson was acknowledged to be the best port and right opposite to it in the Rocky mountains, the Yellow Head Pass. By linking the road between these and passing through Edmonton, these provinces would be touched. What was the matter when with the respective governments of the three provinces equipping their own portions of the line. In this manner the three provinces would be linked together with the port of the great inland sea, and the natural resources of the north land could be connected with the population by transportation.

In conclusion, the speaker said, "We seek for an alternative: it is that the people of the west organize themselves into a great Hudson Bay company which will build this road at its physical value, and at its real cost. We do not want money given to us to build the road, we merely want it loaned."

THE HARVEST OF THE FOREST

Canada's Production of Timber in 1909 Amounted to $62,000,000

Ottawa.—A total increase in production of lumber valued at $4,000,000 per cent. for the year 1909 over the previous one is shown by statistics just issued by the forestry department.

Among other interesting facts brought to light in the report are that Ontario alone produces two-fifths of Canadian lumber; that spruce is the leading Canadian species; that only six per cent. of wood, and that production of square timber for export has declined to such an extent that only one twelfth as much is produced as formerly.

The total production was 314,842,000 feet board measure, and its total value $62,819,477.

Large as this may appear, it is a little less than one-ninth of the lumber cut in the United States for 1908 and a little less than that cut in Washington state in 1907. Hutton, whole amount Ontario alone produced two-fifths, an increase of 17.3 per cent. In spite of figures of Hutton, average value of lumber in Ontario was $19 80 per thousand, whereas in Nova Scotia it was only $11.96.

TEACH AGRICULTURE

Convention at Wetaskiwin Receives Several Very Important Suggestions

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Superintendent Hutton of the Lacombe experimental farm, addressed the teachers convention on Agriculture in Rural Schools, stating that agriculture should have a place on the school curriculum. Mr. Fregillus, inspector of Hutton, Calgary, stating even the railway companies recognized its advantage. Maxwell Smith, delegate to B. C. convention, gave a pointed address, giving some very sane remarks re improving the school curriculum. Prof. J. C. Mills, Calgary Normal school, gave a practical explanation of the development of child life, entitled "Manual Training in Rural Schools."

The agriculture discussion took place regarding the advisability of changing the curriculum to include agriculture, asking the department of education to assist paying teachers in the high schools.

MORE SENSATIONS IN BANK CASE

Travers Has Made a Long Statement and Has Given Some New Information

Toronto.—The statement of Former General Manager Travers, containing a sensational account of the transactions of the Farmers' Bank, is now in the hands of the crown officials.

It comprises fifty typewritten pages, and deals with matters outlined from the bank books, and there undiscovered by Curator Clarkson. Travers claims that he was not the money of a clique of men who bled him of the funds of the bank.

One man obtained $60,000 by threatening to put the bank out of business.

Two men blamed by Travers have left Toronto, and the police have not yet found them.

Travers is alleged to have been advised in some irregular transactions by a lawyer hitherto unmentioned in the bank scandal, and a charge may be held.

Good Progress on G.T.P. Branch

Calgary, Alta.—That the Grand Trunk Pacific will reach here from Tofield before the middle of September, and that trains will be running into Calgary over this branch by that time was the opinion expressed here by Francois Adam Canrose, millionaire and right-of-way agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

KING GEORGE LIBEL SUIT

Editor Mylius is on $100,000 Bail—Paris Paper Published Story of Morganatic Marriage

London.—The News says that King George's advisers have instituted criminal libel proceedings with the object of ending the rumors which have been circulated in Paris, that his majesty, when Prince of Wales, was morganatically married to a daughter of an admiral at Malta.

The defendant in the case is Edward Mylius, who is said to be connected with the paper, the Libérator, published in Paris, which printed the statements on which the libel charge is based. Mylius was arrested some weeks ago, committed for trial and was to go on subsequently, but was bailed in the amount of $100,000. The case will be brought up before Lord Chief Justice Alverstone and a special jury.

According to a statement in the Libérator, the defendant intends to plead justification and subpoena the king as witness. The constitution, however, makes it impossible for his majesty to give evidence in his own courts. Practically all the London papers publish stories on the intention of the king's advisers to carry the case to the courts on a charge of criminal libel. It is noteworthy that the Morning Post made no reference to the morganatic marriage.

It is understood that the proceedings in the king's libel suit are taken under a statue 600 years old.

MESSAGES FROM AEROPLANE

Practicability of Using Wireless on Scouting Airship Has Been Demonstrated

San Francisco.—Lieutenant Paul W. Beck, of the Unit d States signal service corps, demonstrated to the army's satisfaction the practicability of sending wireless messages from a scouting aeroplane to field headquarters. Flying with Philip Parmalee in a Wright biplane, equipped with a wireless sending instrument, and with a wire antennae, a hundred feet long, trailing from the underbody of the car, Lieutenant Beck transmitted half-a-dozen messages to the wireless station on the aviation grounds.

The first message was to the Associated Press. It had been prepared in advance by an Associated Press reporter, and its text was known only to the writer. Li utenant Beck locked it away, folded, in his pocket, and did not open the paper until he had reached an altitude of 500 feet.

The airship was at times about two and a half miles from the field while the officer was flashing communications to the wireless station, and the receiving operator stated that no difficulty would have been had in reading the messages had the distance been 20 miles. Li utenant Beck was delighted with the success of the experiment, and plans to arrange tests for receiving as well as sending by wireless while speeding in a heavier-than-air machine.

DISASTROUS YEAR AT SEA

Lloyd's Report for 1910 is the Blackest in Annals of Shipping—Loss Over $30,000,000

London.—The year 1910 will rank as one of the blackest in the history of Lloyd's, blacker than 1909, which was one of the worst since the inception of the great maritime institution.

The tale of sea disaster during last year makes sad reading. The casualities both to life and property have been so numerous that even experts are disinclined to calculate the actual financial loss involved. But a close perusal of the list brings out the astonishing fact that the entire premium losses of the year alone account for no less a sum than $15,000,000. The minor casualities make up in number what they lack in financial importance, with the result that they swell the total approximately to $30,000,000.

These figures, huge as they are, by no means represent the actual loss of the year to the shipping world. Many vessels there are which go to sea, whose owners have not safeguarded their interests by insurance, and these, if taken into consideration, would add considerably to the total.

POWER OF THE PROVINCE

R. B. Bennett Appears for the Royal Bank in Opposition to the Province

Edmonton.—Mr. Justice Beck reserved decision in the application of the Royal Bank to have Morgan, Standard Trust and the Waterways Company included as co-defendants in the action brought by the province. He stated during the argument that he saw no reason why they should be included. The question was whether the act as ed by the government to divert the funds in the bank was or was not ultra vires.

R. B. Bennett, leader of the opposition, appeared with J. D. Hyndman for the Royal Bank. W. L. Walsh and Deputy Attorney General Clarry, appeared for the province. Frank Ford, once deputy attorney general of Saskatchewan, was for the Great Waterways and Construction company.

The hearing of the applications of the Traders and Dominion banks for interpleaders was adjourned for two weeks on the application of Mr. Ford.

CAN PUT MILLIONS IN FIELD

The Grand Total of the Possible Army Fixed Up At 5,200,000

Berlin.—Calculating on the basis of census taken on Dec. 1, Col Gaedke declares in The Tageblatt, that Germany is able at the present moment to send the colossal total of 5,200,000 trained soldiers and sailors into action. That number includes only a portion—400,000—of the so-called "substitute reserves."

The grand total represents 8 per cent of the population of Prussia who took the field in 1812. Col Gaedke states Germany can at any time now, put 4,800,000 trained men in the field from among the 6,064,000, who have done service with the colors by land and sea, during the last 25 years.

Generous Portugal

Lisbon.—The Diaro De Noticias announces that the Portuguese government has decided to pay a monthly pension of $3,300 to the deposed King Manuel. A cheque for the months of October, November and December already has been sent him.

Lord Aylmer Leaves Nelson for East

Nelson, B.C.—Lord Aylmer has left for the east, where he will endeavor to interest capital in Kootenay enterprises. He will spend most of his visit in Ottawa.

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Lloyd's Report for 1910 is the Blackest in Annals of Shipping—Loss Over $30,000,000

London.—The year 1910 will rank as one of the blackest in the history of Lloyd's, blacker than 1909, which was one of the worst since the inception of the great maritime institution.

The tale of sea disaster during last year makes sad reading. The casualities both to life and property have been so numerous that even experts are disinclined to calculate the actual financial loss involved. But a close perusal of the list brings out the astonishing fact that the entire premium losses of the year alone account for no less a sum than $15,000,000. The minor casualities make up in number what they lack in financial importance, with the result that they swell the total approximately to $30,000,000.

These figures, huge as they are, by no means represent the actual loss of the year to the shipping world. Many vessels there are which go to sea, whose owners have not safeguarded their interests by insurance, and these, if taken into consideration, would add considerably to the total.

POWER OF THE PROVINCE

R. B. Bennett Appears for the Royal Bank in Opposition to the Province

Edmonton.—Mr. Justice Beck reserved decision in the application of the Royal Bank to have Morgan, Standard Trust and the Waterways Company included as co-defendants in the action brought by the province. He stated during the argument that he saw no reason why they should be included. The question was whether the act as ed by the government to divert the funds in the bank was or was not ultra vires.

R. B. Bennett, leader of the opposition, appeared with J. D. Hyndman for the Royal Bank. W. L. Walsh and Deputy Attorney General Clarry, appeared for the province. Frank Ford, once deputy attorney general of Saskatchewan, was for the Great Waterways and Construction company.

The hearing of the applications of the Traders and Dominion banks for interpleaders was adjourned for two weeks on the application of Mr. Ford.

CAN PUT MILLIONS IN FIELD

The Grand Total of the Possible Army Fixed Up At 5,200,000

Berlin.—Calculating on the basis of census taken on Dec. 1, Col Gaedke declares in The Tageblatt, that Germany is able at the present moment to send the colossal total of 5,200,000 trained soldiers and sailors into action. That number includes only a portion—400,000—of the so-called "substitute reserves."

The grand total represents 8 per cent of the population of Prussia who took the field in 1812. Col Gaedke states Germany can at any time now, put 4,800,000 trained men in the field from among the 6,064,000, who have done service with the colors by land and sea, during the last 25 years.

Generous Portugal

Lisbon.—The Diaro De Noticias announces that the Portuguese government has decided to pay a monthly pension of $3,300 to the deposed King Manuel. A cheque for the months of October, November and December already has been sent him.

Lord Aylmer Leaves Nelson for East

Nelson, B.C.—Lord Aylmer has left for the east, where he will endeavor to interest capital in Kootenay enterprises. He will spend most of his visit in Ottawa.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VI.—FIRST QUARTER, FOR FEB. 5, 1911

Text of the Lesson, I Kings xvii, 1-16. Memory Verses, 14-16—Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv, 10—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The first sentence of our lesson tells us all we know of the parentage of Elijah. He comes before us as suddenly as a meteor and disappears when his work is done in a way that no one else ever did before or since. Enoch also was translated without dying, but we read of no whirlwind or horses and chariots of fire. Elijah was honored to stand with the Lord Jesus and with Moses on the Mount of Transfiguration, and Jesus said of him "Elijah truly shall first come and restore all things." Also that he had already come in the person of John the Baptist, but they knew him not and ill treated him (Matt. xvii, 3; xi, 13). Therefore we conclude that John the Baptist, who came in the spirit and power of Elijah, was to the first coming of Christ, what the real Elijah will be to His coming in glory to set up His kingdom. When some who will be more wicked than Ahab and Jesebel shall be showing the power of the devil, then Elijah and a companion shall be the Lord's two witnesses in Jerusalem (Rev. xi, 3-11).

His name means "my God is Jah," and one has said that he is the grandest and most romantic character that Israel ever produced. His one mission was to bring apostate Israel back to Jehovah as the true God. He was nurtured in lonely communion with God, away from the polluting court amidst his native wilds (Fauaset). His first utterance was in the name of God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand (verse 1; see also xvii, 15, and II Kings xiii, 14). We think of Gabriel's testimony, "I am Gabriel that stands in the presence of God" (Luke i, 19), and he of whom it was who said that the son of Zacharias should go in the spirit and power of Elijah. Israel had been faithfully warned that if they turned aside to serve other gods and worship them the Lord would shut up the heaven that there be no rain (Deut. xi, 17), and that Elijah's prayer that it should not rain (Jas. v, 17) was simply a prayer that God would do as He said and make good His word and not close heaven by the living and true God, for if He failed to fulfill His threat the people would think it an idle tale.

Elijah could say, "In the Lord have I righteousness and strength"; "I rest on Thee, and in Thy name I go" (Isa. xlv, 24; li, 5; Chron. xx, 20). Therefore he was not afraid to meet Ahab or to deliver his message. This being done, he received two distinct messages from the Lord telling him where to sojourn for the next three years, and first he is told to hide himself by the brook Cherith and is assured that the ravens would feed him there. He did just as he was told, and the Lord fed him with bread and flesh by means of the ravens morning and evening, and he drank of the brook. It will be well for us to be stated not, neither did the cruse of oil fail (verse 16).

From our lesson it would seem that the prophet was sent to the widow that she might sustain him (verse 9), while from the record in Luke iv, 25, 26, it appears that Elijah was sent to the widow that she might be sustained. Well, it worked both ways, and while she was sustained by her giving her all to the Lord. No doubt He also cared well for that other widow who cast all her living into the treasury, and it is recorded of Him this Sarepta home by the raising to life of the widow's son, thus strengthening her in the faith of the gospel, according to verse 24, "Now, by this I know that thou art a man of God and that the word of the Lord in thy mouth is truth."

C. P. R. WESTERN WORK

Continuation of DoubleTracking Westward From Medicine Hat

Calgary, Alta.—The Canadian Pacific Railway company has under consideration among other things in the programme for the coming summer the continuation of the double-tracking of its main line westward from Medicine Hat to Calgary.

The matter has not been definitely settled yet, but local officials are confident that the appropriation for this work will be sanctioned soon. The reducing of a number of grades is also under consideration. This would involve an alteration in the course of the line in some places.

It is stated unauthoritatively that the revision of the survey necessary for this work has been made as far as Gleichen.

Calgary Public Improvements

Calgary.—The city engineer's department has let a great deal of work. There were 24 1-3 miles of sewers laid, over eighteen miles of water mains, eight miles of concrete walks, 1,536 service connections, 333 catch basins, and four miles of paving.

Kipling's Father Dead

London.—John Lockwood Kipling, the famous architectural sculptor and illustrator and father of Rudyard Kipling, died at Tilebury, aged 74.

A MYSTERY

It Was Explained With a Happy Denoument

By F. A. MITCHEL

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I prefer the autumn for automobiling. The country is then beautiful, and I am comparatively free from the dust of other autos. In these rides I love to commune with nature and usually go alone.

One October I was riding through the beautiful hills of Vermont when evening came upon me in a thinly settled region, and I encountered a breakdown at the same time. I couldn't, like Joshua, turn the sun back in its course, and I saw at a glance that I couldn't repair the break in my auto. Fortunately near me was a house. It was a queer looking structure built of brick and hexagonal in form. Leaving my auto beside the road where it was stalled, with a light before and behind, I went to the house resolved if admitted to spend the night there. There was not much encouragement of a welcome for nowhere it was now quite dark and not a light was to be seen at a single window.

On reaching the premises I went to the front door and beat on it with the old fashioned brass lion's head knocker. I failed to rouse any one. Then I went around the house, looking for a possible entrance. I found one through a window the sash of which had been left unlocked. Entering, I struck a match and saw that I was in a house furnished in colonial style. Not a bed or bureau could have been less than a hundred years old. It was evidently the home when occupied of refined and educated people.

Going upstairs, I found a bedroom that suited me, with a four post bed stead and a broad open fireplace. A wood box stood beside the latter, and I soon had half a dozen logs burning brightly. Then, returning to my auto, I took my lunch basket, which I always carried in case of necessity, containing both meat and drink, and returned. There were lamps in the house and dishes, but no eatables. I took of the dishes what few I needed, went upstairs, pulled a small table to the fire and ate my supper, washing it down with a pint of wine.

I had been riding in the wind all day and was very sleepy. Instead of getting into the bed, on which there was what was required for comfort except sheets and pillowcases, I fell asleep in my chair. I don't know how long I slept, but when I awoke the fire gave out only the glow of coals. Remembering that I was alone in a deserted house, I instinctively looked around me to make sure that I was perfectly safe. On a wooden partition separating the room from another hung an unframed print, the head and shoulders of a young girl, life size. There was something about the eyes that arrested my attention. By the imperfect light they seemed strange. In fact, they looked like human eyes inserted in a paper picture. I am not superstitious or nervous, but the uncanny effect startled me. Throwing some light wood on the fire, I started a blaze, but when it came and I looked again at the picture the eyes were merely printed. I got up from my seat, went to them and, seeing that they were paper, threw off my outer garments, lay down on the bed and went to sleep.

The next morning I was awakened by hearing a sound as though something had been set down outside my door. Remembering the eyes on the picture, I was somewhat curious at any happening. Getting up, I went to the door, opened it, and there at my feet was a pitcher of hot water.

My mind went back at once to the fairy tales of my boyhood. I was surely in the house of a magician, and I hoped that the "princess" was there too. Performing my ablutions, I put on my clothes and, opening the door, went downstairs. The first room I struck was the dining room, and what was my astonishment to find the table set for breakfast, with but one plate.

"Hello, fairy!" I called jocularly—that is, I tried to call jocularly, but failed, and when the call arrive back no sound but that of my own voice I confess I felt a very uncanny sensation. Had I suffered some sudden brain trouble?

I was rattled. The eyes I had seen the night before, the pitcher of hot water, the breakfast table set—with dishes only—had completely upset me. I determined to explore the house and bolted right into the kitchen. I found no one, but a fire was lighted in the stove, and on it coffee was spouting up in a percolator. I went into all the other rooms on the ground floor and, finding no one, mounted the stairs to explore the upper stories. There was no one in any room. In the garret I found a locked door and couldn't effect an entrance, but it seemed to me that it was a storeroom. I returned to the room I had slept in. My beard was beating like a kettledrum. I poohpoohed and tried to laugh at the oddity of the situation, but it was no use. I sat down in the chair in which I had slept the night before and tried to reassure myself that I was mentally sound. I don't remember how long I was in my room—perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes—when I heard a tap at the door and a sweet voice say:

"Breakfast is ready."

I made a dash to the door, opened it and looked anywhere, everywhere. Not a sign of life.

But the odor of coffee, fresh made toast and broiled meat reassured me. I went down again into the dining room, and there on the breakfast table were beefsteak, fried potatoes, eggs—in short, a fine breakfast. I looked into the kitchen; there was no one there. I sat down to the table, poured out a cup of coffee, helped myself to the viands and ate my breakfast.

The first sip of coffee, the first mouthful of food, bracing me, as it did, made me feel more confident that I was not in a condition to be transferred to bed and, since my time I had finished my breakfast I felt sure there was some explanation of the mystery on other grounds than that I had lost my reason. "And yet," I argued, relapsing into doubt, "insane persons believe themselves of perfectly sound mind."

I arose from the table, went into a sitting room in the front of the house and looked out through a window. There was my auto standing beside the road just as I had left it the night before. The morning was bright, and I would have liked to lay a plan for its mending and a possible getting away, but would not do so on any account before having solved the mystery. I sat down in the sunshine, lit a cigar and began to plan out the repairing of my auto, but a method of finding out whence came the attention I was receiving in this apparently unoccupied house.

I finally concluded that the only way to draw out the mysterious somebody who was ministering to my wants was to entrap him or her into a fancied security. I resolved to pretend to sleep. Taking up a book I found on a table, I began to read, nodding and starting up alternately till finally, as if overpowered by slumber, I began to breathe heavily and then to snore.

It wasn't long until I heard a slight perigon in the hall without. Then after a dead silence between my part ly closed eyelids I saw a face peering through the doorway, which was but half open. It was the face of a girl. It was withdrawn, and the face of another girl appeared. Three of them in succession surveyed me with evident interest and satisfaction, to say nothing of merriment.

"Oho!" I exclaimed mentally. "There's mischief in the wind. Trust a girl for devilry and three girls for three times as much of it as one. I have evidently fallen into the toils of a bevy of them, and they are having great fun at my expense."

I didn't bother myself as to how these girls came to be there. I contented myself with waiting and watching through my half closed eyes. A door behind me was opened, and presently I felt a tickling on the back of my neck. I knew at once they could these girls was treating me with a feather. I made a frantic grasp for what was intended for a bug, but snored on. The bug lighted on the cheek—another frantic clutch and another, my efforts to catch the insect becoming more and more indicrous. At last I heard smothered laughter.

After a few of further attempts, unsuccessful as we are the more venture some we become. Women who are most timid in beginning to take risks eventually become the most reckless plungers. Being young and fond of adventure, I was delighted with the turn the affair had taken. The more venturesome the girls the sounder I slept, the louder I snored. Then a girl tiptoed into the room and when I snored scurried out. Another, emboldened by the success of the first, did the same thing. Then I heard a whispering, catching but a few words—"Dare you to kiss him?"

"Well, now," I remarked to myself, "this is getting interesting." And I snored loud enough to wake the dead.

Then one of the girls—surely the pretty, English-style one—in the room, ery ther under quick control, the spirit of daredevil in her eyes, advanced, retreated, advanced again. I never slept so quietly in my life, though my heart was beating like a trip hammer. Then she tiptoed around beside me, bent over me, straightened up, bent again, lowered her face to mine and lightly touched my lips with hers.

There was a frightful chorus as I unfolded her tightly within my two arms and a whole chorus from those without. I raised kissed on her cheeks and on her lips. "Thanks for the night's lodging," I said, giving her a smack on her right cheek. "And this is for the hot water at my room, this for the breakfast." And so I expressed my gratitude for everything I had received and many things I hadn't received.

Well, the climax had come and passed. Every one came forward, and the oldest girl gave me an explanation. The house belonged to the father of one of them, who had inherited it from his great-grandfather and always kept it exactly as he had received it. In summer it was used by the family for a country residence. The news of my arrival the daughter of the owner had brought a party of her girl friends with provisions for spending a week end. They had found signs of some one within and finally ventured inside themselves, surveying me through the eyes of the picture which had been turned into peepholes for a former purpose. Then it had occurred to them to have their amusement in mystifying me.

Some young men—and a chaperon, of course—were expected during the day, and I was invited to make one of the party. I accepted and had the time of my life. I have since been there often and am extravagantly fond of the place. There is good reason for this. I met my wife there, gave her my first kiss there, courted her there and married her in the very room in which I kissed her.

What Artists See.

Mr. C. Lewis Hind draws a striking picture of the artist's vision in the English Review, especially of those whom he calls "The Unafraid," such as Seurat, Signac, Van Gogh, and Gauguin.

"How can I hope to illustrate the intensity of their achievement in a few pages? We who sit at home in ease constructing arm-chair theories can hardly realize their white-hot, fever-toasted mania for expression. It is well. Goya looked into gulfs. Van Gogh strained into the furnace and was scorched and shrivelled. But the flame of their lives enables us to understand why the New Movement in Art has prospered and spread, seeing how fierce were the pioneer fires.

"In the background the lonely and majestic Cezanne, a kind of Moses, looking within him elf for the promised land; in the foreground, in the midst of the battle, Van Gogh and Gauguin, with their elemental craving for expression, their passion for creation, for self-, for living, and—

I had ended there.

But a great wind blew all the stars to flare.

"The great wind! Those stars blown to flare! Who knows what suns of the future these men with their great wind of creation and vision may not fan into being."

Do Not Need to Fight.

They are not all fired with the new Imperial war spirit in Australia. Replying recently to a deputation of Quakers who desired to secure exemption for their sons from the provisions of the Defence Act in regard to compulsory service, the Victorian Prime Minister said there were only two courses open to the Government. One was to leave Australia at the mercy of an enemy; the other to defend it. The voluntary system had failed, and the Government was forced to see the people were properly trained to protect their homes. The proposed training would be of physical benefit to the boys. It would render them fit to serve their country in case of necessity. The training need not mean that the young men would be compelled to fight in spite of religious scruples, but they would not be exempt from non-combatant service.

Stole Bank Book.

Kingston, Jan. . . A 15 year-old boy walked into the Metchants' Bank and, producing a bank book, asked the clerk to make out a check for $60 in his favor. He signed the check and the money was about to be given him when one of the clerks, who was watching and who knew the owner of the bank book, intervened. The lad was then questioned, but took to his heels. He was arrested by Constable Arniel, who four t that he had stolen the bank book from a Queen's student named Pierce, who boards with the lad's mother. He signed Pierce's name. He will be arraigned in the juvenile court on a charge of forgery.

A Bell-Ringing M.P.

A curious hobby is that followed by Mr. Richard Cherry, M.P., who has been offered the post of Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Justice Fitzgibbon. He is devoted to the exercise of bell-ringing, and for many years has been one of the change ringers in the peal of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. In his youth he rang in the old Protestant Cathedral of his native city of Waterford, and a short time ago presented St. Patrick's with two treble bells. Mr. Cherry says that bell-ringing is one of the pleasantest and most invigorating recreations—superior even to golf.

DOCTORS FAILED

Suffered Several Years With Kidney Trouble, "Peruna Cured Me."



Mr. John N. Watkins

Mr. John N. Watkins, 1308 Shenandoah Ave, St. Louis Mo., writes:

"After using all the greatly advertised medicines for kidney and bladder trouble, there is nothing which equals Peruna. I suffered for several years with this trouble, spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and medicine and all to no purpose until I took Peruna.

"One bottle did me more good than all the others put together, as they only poisoned my system. Peruna cured me. I used it for four months before a complete cure was accomplished, but am truly grateful to you. The least I can do in return is to acknowledge the merits of Peruna, which I take pleasure in now doing."

Itching Scalp Falling Hair

To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, allay itching and irritation of the scalp, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, succeed when other methods fail. Cuticura Soap and Ointment have been equally effective in the treatment of scalding, disfiguring skin humor; and the alarming loss of hair which so often results. For example, read how George E. Jefferson, 1318 Reed St., Philadelphia, tells of his remarkable case:

"My disease started with a little pimple on my head. Then it began to itch. The more I would scratch, the worse it grew until it spread all over my head. So I went to the doctor. But my head grew as raw as a piece of beef and my hair commenced to fall out in bunches. So I changed doctors. My head at this time was so sore I could not touch it. Then I decided to go to the hospital. They began to treat it but it improved very slowly. For over three years I was a sufferer from this disease. I thought all hopes of a permanent cure were impossible. A friend, upon seeing the condition of my head—which was a mass of running corruption—asked me if I had tried the Cuticura Remedies. I told him nothing would do me any good; but being very anxious to be cured, I decided to try them. The first treatment brought immediate relief. My hair became alive and stopped falling out. All the scale left and now I am perfectly well and have a full head of hair. I can truthfully say that it was entirely due to the use of the Cuticura Remedies."

(Signed) George E. Jefferson.

Cuticura Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Send for free 32nd Book.



W. N. U., No. 839.

HELP FOR OLD BACKS THAT ACHE

GIN PILLS Cure Them

Age is no barrier to the wonderful soothing, healing properties of GIN PILLS, the great Canadian Kidney Cure. We have on record many letters from men and women of 60, 65, 70, 75, 80 and over, testifying to the great relief they received from taking GIN PILLS.

Mr. Samuel Martin, of Strathroy, Ont., suffered for twenty years with misery in his back. Some months ago, he tried GIN PILLS and after taking only three boxes, was entirely cured. Mr. Martin is now 85 years of age and enjoys the robust health of a vigorous man of sixty, thanks to GIN PILLS.

All elderly people are troubled more or less with Kidney and Bladder trouble, and pain and weakness in the back. GIN PILLS are a guaranteed cure for all these misfortunes. Money promptly refunded if they fail to give complete satisfaction.

50c. a box—6 for $2.50. Sample box free if you write to us, mentioning this paper. National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. N.U., Toronto. 49

She—Papa says you don't know the worth of money.

He—Haven't I tried to borrow it?

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The mosts delicate woman can undergo a course of Ferrozone Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or gripings follow their use as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are therefore, strongly recommended to women who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

Hook—Can a woman keep a secret?

Cook—Of course she can. I knew a girl at a mountain resort who kept her engagement a secret for two seasons, and then married another man.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Tramp—Say, lady—

Lady of House—Well?

Tramp—If I could bark like a dog, would you let me live in a kennel and eat what you give that pup?

SHE CURED HER HEART DISEASE

WHEN SHE CURED HER KIDNEYS WITH DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. Henry J. Jacques Found a speedy relief for all her troubles, and now enjoys the best of health.

St. Rose du Lac, Man. (Special)—That Heart Disease is one of the results of disordered Kidneys, and is consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the experience of Mrs. Henry J. Jacques, of this place.

"My heart troubled me all the time," said Mrs. Jacques in an interview, "and I knew what terrible results might follow. The fact that my limbs would swell and my back ache led me to believe that I also suffered from Kidney Disease, so I determined to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I bought four boxes, and before I had finished the third box the swelling was gone, my back was well and my heart no longer troubled me. I am now in the best of health, and owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Heart Disease is one of the troubles that come from unhealthy Kidneys. They fail to strain the impurities out of the blood, and these impurities are bound to affect the heart, which is the engine that propels the blood through the body. To cure Heart Disease cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills; to prevent Heart Disease keep the Kidneys toned up and healthy by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Did the newspaper pay you for your article on 'When the Millenium Arrives?'"

"No, but they told me that they would hold it as advance copy and pay me on publication."

A Mighty Smoker.

Emile Augier, the dramatist, was inordinately addicted to tobacco. When he was writing "Le Gendre de M. Poirier" he would sooner go without sitting down to work to fill twelve pipes, and he always continued smoking until he had smoked them all. At the end of the eighth pipe his mouth was so inflamed that every puff was painful, but it was then his habit to smear his tongue with butter so as to be able to smoke on to the bitter end.

It is not surprising in these circumstances that Augier turned to pills in the attempt to relieve himself from dyspepsia, which was the result of his habit, with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, and the very first dose that was taken to bring relief. These pills are specially recommended to deal with dyspepsia, and their strength and efficacy in this direction can be vouched for by legions of users.

While one thing essential to a cultured lawyer is a thorough knowledge of Latin, it is not necessary that he should parade his classical knowledge, for he might be "taken down a peg," as was the young lawyer who displayed his learning before an Arkansas jury. His opponent replied: "Gentlemen of the jury, the young lawyer who just addressed you has roamed with Ramulus; canted with Cantharides, ripped with Euripides, socked with Socrates, but what does he know about the laws of Arkansas?"—Philadelphia Record.

She was a new waitress, and was very aristocratic, having lived with the Boodleby-Marigolds for three years. She had only condescended to take service with the Joneses. Mrs. Jones had been calling one afternoon and on her return she asked the maid "Has anybody been here this afternoon, Jane?"

"No, ma'am, said Jane. "But here are the Tompkinses' cards. Have they called?" "Yes, ma'am," said Jane, with a superior air, "but you know, Mrs. Jones, the Tompkinses aren't anybody."

Bigg—Wife—You think money is all there is to live for.

Hubby—No, I live for you, but you need the money.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 35 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours.

It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc. Yours truly,

J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

"Did you say you were a month in your last place?"

"Yes, madam—a week with the family on the first floor, a week with a lady on the third floor, a week on the second, and a week on the ground floor."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

It Makes New Friends Every Day.—Not a day goes by that Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil does not widen the circle of its friends. Orders for it come from the most unlikely parts in the world, and its fame has travelled far. It deserves the attention for no oil has done so much for humanity. Its moderate cost makes it easy to get.

"In trusts we trust" would be an appropriate motto for the big interests.

For over fifty years Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and other painful ailments have been cured by Hamlins Wizard Oil. It is a good honest remedy and you will not regret having a bottle ready for use.

Schoolmistress—"Now tell me the truth, Johnny Jones. You know what will happen if you tell a lie, don't you?"

Johnny Jones—"Yes, ma'am. I'll go to a bad place."

Schoolmistress—"Yes, and that is not the worst of it. You'll also be expelled from school."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

"That big house at the foot of the street was burned this morning, and the tenants would hardly permit themselves to be dragged out."

"Why was that?"

"They said it was the first time the tenement had ever been comfortably warm."

Fresh Air in Winter



In winter, it is hard to get fresh air in certain rooms. Some rooms in a house are usually colder than others, and to open the window is to make it hard again to heat the room properly.

If you keep the windows closed you don't get fresh air; if you keep them open you cannot quickly reheat the room. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

solves the difficulty. You can leave the windows in a room open all day in winter, and when you close them apply a match to a Perfection Oil Heater and heat the room to any temperature you desire in a few minutes.

The Perfection Oil Heater is finished in japan or nickel. It burns for nine hours. It has a cool handle and a damper top. It has an automatic-locking flame spreader, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be quickly cleaned. An indicator always shows amount of oil in the font.

The filler-cap does not need to be screwed down. It is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and consequently, it can always be easily unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. The Perfection Oil Heater is strong, durable, well made, built for service, yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

Hungry School Children

New York's board of health has a watchful eye on the children of the public schools and finds that many of the troubles that they are heir to are brought on by malnutrition. There are in the schools at least 12,500 pupils that have not sufficient food.

Willis—Science is making rapid strides.

Gillis—Yes; we'll soon have things so that we can make the weather to suit our predictions.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

Man Servant—"What name, sir?" Smiffkins (his first experience of a reception—"Oh, my name's Smiffkins. Let's see, where have I met you before?"

MOTHERS' APPRECIATE BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Because they are the only medicine which gives the guarantee of a Government analyst to contain no opium, morphine or other harmful narcotic. This means the mother can give this medicine to her youngest baby with absolute safety. Thousands of mothers know this and will give no other medicine to their little ones. The Tablets cannot do harm—they always do good. When the little one has a cold; baby indigestion; colic; when he has worms or his teeth are troubling him, Baby's Own Tablets will prove their worth. Concerning them Mrs. E. Merriam, Shetland, Ont., writes:—"I use Baby's Own Tablets for my three little ones and consider them the very best medicine during the teething period." The Tablets are sold at 25 cents a box by all medicine dealers or direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

He—"Let me kneel in the dust at your feet, and tell you how much I adore you."

She—"I beg your pardon, sir, but there is no dust on our carpets."

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs.

Needy Nephew (going in for parliament)—"I think my election is pretty certain. I am sure to be supported by the farmers."

Wealthy Uncle—"Then you won't want any more money from me. I'm very glad to hear that, because, between ourselves, I think I've supported you long enough."

Politics

Our own ambitions we neglect
About the job that we expect
Some other man to get.
—New York Telegram.

Eczema is Not Fatal

But its torture increases as it spreads over the body until it makes life a burden. It is cured by

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

So many have eczema of one form or another and do not know it. The constant itching, anoyance from, but they scarcely realize how the disease is gradually spreading and becoming more aggravated.

Particularly during cold weather, when exposed to sudden changes and dampness, this ailment becomes more severe, and during the night, when the body is warm, suffering is intense and sleep almost impossible.

There is cure in the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. This healing, soothing preparation brings almost instant relief from the distressing itching.

In the course of a few days the healing process sets in and it is only a question of time and persistent application of the ointment until cure is effected.

Mr. Fred. W. Clark Petworth, Addington county, Ont., writes: "My mother had eczema in both legs for about twenty years. She doctored for a long time and tried everything for it, but got no relief until a friend advised her to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, which she got.

"She found that Dr. Chase's Ointment gave her great relief, so she got some more and continued this treatment faithfully, until now she is entirely cured of eczema. I don't think anyone could have this disease worse than she did."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author are on every box of his medicine.

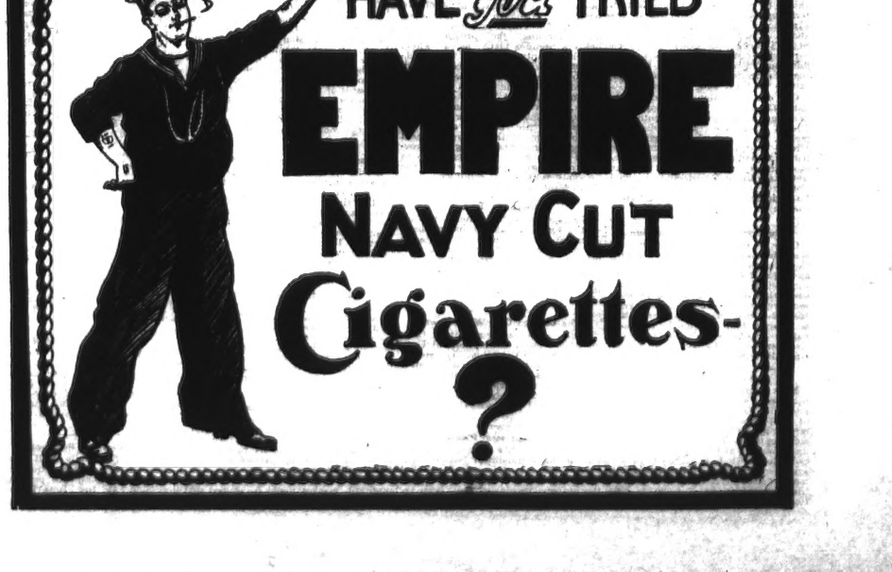
Imagination conceives great works, lack of it carries them out.

The less he deserves it the more a woman wants her husband to be praised.

Minard's Liniment Cure Diphtheria.

Wife (at breakfast)—"I want to do some shopping today, dear, if the weather is favorable. What does the paper say?"

Husband—"Rain, hail, thunder, and lightning."



LACOMBE JUVENILES IN LIGHT OPERA

A Treat in Store For Theatre Goers on St. Valentine's Day

There will be a concert in the Comet Theatre on St. Valentine's night, February 14th, which promises to be the best of its kind ever held in Lacombe. The leading feature of the evening will be the famous operetta "Sleeping Beauty," the characters being taken by local children. Beautiful costumes are being specially secured for the participants, and from the training being given, the youngsters should acquit themselves most creditably. The first full dress rehearsal was held in the Opera House on Saturday afternoon, and the children showed marked ability and were well up in their parts.

On the program are fancy drills, character songs, dances, etc.

The training of the children is in the hands of Miss Inskip, Mrs. Patstone, and other members of St. Cyprian's Guild, under whose auspices the entertainment is being prepared.

Red Deer's Publicity.

So Red Deer is going in for an active advertising campaign. A publicity man has been engaged, and we are asked to watch his smoke. If the new man is in the same class as the gent who advertised Red Deer as the centre of nine lines of railway, and fabulously rich in iron deposits, no doubt he will smoke—if it is true that persons who do not tell the truth go to a warmer clime.

Red Deer is not a bad little town and we would like to see her grow into something. We are not hoggish or jealous in Lacombe. We, however, are a semi-truthful people here, and hate to see the prospects of our sister town blasted by the action of some able-bodied liars. If slight exaggerations are resorted to it does not seem so very awful. But, when a town with only one railway anywhere near it advertises itself as the centre of nine lines, that town has got out of the plain or garden variety of truth-twisters, and is in the heavy-weight class of the noble order of Ananias. And those "vast deposits of iron" which will make Red Deer the Pittsburg of the West! This statement shows the fine Italian hand of a past master in the most advanced 21st century art of lying. We know of no one outside of Red Deer who can equal it. The lies Ananias and his wife sprung were Sunday school literature alongside of this whopper.

And why this reckless lying?

Simply to assist a bunch of real estate men to load gullible people at a distance with chunks of farm land at the price of city lots.

The wicked are said to stand in slippery places. We would advise sundry Red Deerites to immediately get fitted up with a set of "never slips"!

The Reformation.

Following is a synopsis of Rev. A. J. Patstone's second lecture on "The Reformation."

The separateness of clergy and laity resulted in an alienation of those who should have been in every way but that of vocation, one. The fact that the clergy were outside the jurisdiction of the civil courts added to the ill feelings. Yet we must not suppose that there were no good conscientious men among the clergy. Chaucer's "Parish Priest" is an evidence to the contrary. In one book of ancient date the clergy are incited to teach god-parents their duties—they are to instruct their godchildren in the Creeds, Paternoster and Ten Commandments, and are not to sleep with them while of tender age lest they shall be overlain; surely a striking evidence that some in the church in dark ages were alive to the true relation of doctrine to life.

Many efforts were made to bring about a reformation of the whole church, efforts that were sometimes sanctioned by popes and councils, but finally frustrated by the Council of Trent, 1545-1563 which council completely blocked the way for any doctrinal reform in the Church of Rome. On the continent and in Scotland reformers were compelled to sever themselves from the Roman Communion, but in England events transpired which enabled the church to throw off the error while retaining her position as the ancient church of the nation. Henry VII married at 18 by a dispensation from the pope, to his brother's widow at the age of 27 with 6 children in the grave and only one, a girl surviving, sought a union with Anne Bolyn. The miserable proceedings that followed reflect equally upon the integrity of Pope, King and English Bishops; but one good thing resulted—the king and the church by acting without the pope brought about the political separation of Rome and England.

A great revival of learning was now in progress. Largely owing to the influence of Wolsey and other prelates, colleges were founded at Oxford and other centres, in which many of the professors were of reforming opinions. Wycliffe's Bible published in 1380 had done much to lead the people to the Truth. When Tyndale's printed Bible was circulated 1526, knowledge of the truth greatly increased. Acquaintance with the New Testament and with ancient church writings revealed the emptiness of Rome's claims and the novelty of her doctrines. Martin Luther's teaching rapidly spread into England and helped to a true understanding of the principles at stake. The service books, hitherto in Latin, were translated into English and the services made more suitable for congregational worship.

The scriptures were made the foundation of preaching and teaching and were in the hands of all. The ancient creeds of Christendom were restored, without any addition, to their true place as confessions of faith; and in the 39 articles the main teachings of the reformed church were embodied.

Under Mary an attempt was made to go back to the Roman hierarchy again. About 300 persons were burned to death on doctrinal grounds. Happily the reign was short and on the accession of Elizabeth the Reformation was settled upon church and nation.

Estray Law.

The Alberta law prescribes that the party who takes up an estray animal must immediately notify the brand reader nearest to his place to come out and examine the animal and take a copy of the brands, if any on the animal. Then an advertisement must be inserted in the nearest local paper, and also in the Alberta Gazette, and until the law is complied with the holder of the estray cannot collect any fee for his trouble or feed. Prompt action must be taken, the law being very strict in this matter. The brand readers are entitled to a fee of $2 for each animal they examine and mileage to the extent of 10c per mile after the first ten miles. The cost for reading the brands and the advertising is a charge against the estray animal and must be paid when the animal is claimed. The party holding the animal is responsible for all charges until it is sold or redeemed by the owner. No charges for feed are allowed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of November. From November 15th to April 15th a fee of 15c per day per head is allowed for horses and cattle, dating from the day on which notice is mailed to the owner of the estray animal or to the Alberta Gazette, but not exceeding $9. South of the 29th township only 5c per day is allowed for feed and the total cost is limited to $3.

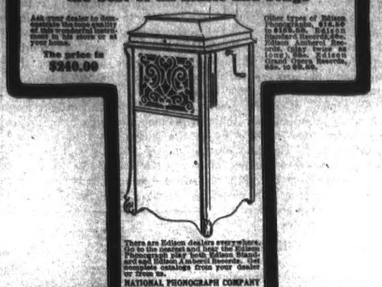
Last night, worn out by hours of toil down in the busy mart's turmoil, I sat me in the fireside glow, and read some tales by Edgar Poe. I had not read these anecdotes since I was young and full of oats, but in my memory they stood as something grandly weirdly good. So now I took the book and read of buried men who were not dead; of one-eyed cats and tell-tale hearts, of mouldy bones and poisoned darts; of ghastly freaks who sat in tombs and talked about their divers dooms; of Ushers in their crumbling homes of skulls and worms and catacombs; of gloomy dungeons underground, of tuns of wine, wherein men drowned; of condors' wings and owls and bats, and tubs of blood and ring-tailed rats. I threw that silly book away. One idol more has feet of clay! Or is it that my taste is punk, since I have soured on Edgar's junk? Is all that rot concerning bats, and ghosts and ghouls and sore-eyed cats the kind of stuff that stirs the heart of one who has regard for Art? I do not care for Art myself; I take some volume from the shelf—some book that has a joyous strain, whose author is not quite insane—and in its cheerful pages find refreshment for the heart and mind.

If you purchase a piano you must have a lifetime of study and practice to be able to enjoy it. If you buy a player-piano you get nothing but piano music.

If you own an

Edison Amberola

you get an instrument as beautiful as the finest piano and one that gives you at all times all of the best of all music and songs



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J. H. Rose, Manager.

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Drs. K. & K. TAKE ALL RISKS



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☞ NO NAMES OR PHOTOS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT ☜

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through Early Indiscretions, Excesses and Blood Diseases. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes, with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, dreams and losses, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, weak manhood, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, sore throat, etc.

YOU WILL BE A WRECK

Our New Method Treatment can cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified, so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear, the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency vanish, the eye becomes bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body and the moral, physical and mental powers are invigorated, all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. Remember, neglect and failure rob you of your best gifts—health. We will cure you or no pay. We

EVERYTHING PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

READER: No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge, Books Free—"The Golden Monitor" (Illustrated) on Secret Diseases of Men. QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT SENT ON REQUEST

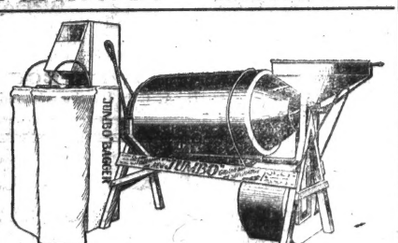
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NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

Farmers! Attention!!



Any Farmer interested in keeping weed seeds out of his farm can get nothing better than the famous "Jumbo Grain Cleaners," to clean his grain. Absolutely no foul seed can get into the grain when run through one of these machines. The fastest and most perfect grader, separator and cleaner on the market.

For Sale at The Massey-Harris Agency

H. L. BROWN

SOLE AGENT for LACOMBE TERRITORY



This Concrete Root Cellar Costs Less Than Wood and is Much More Durable

Cement is particularly adapted to the construction of Root Cellar floors and walls.

Experience proves that for the farmer, Concrete is superior to wood in every point of comparison.

Concrete permits of a desirable degree of coolness without freezing. There is no question as to its durability. Concrete lasts, not for years, but for ages, and needs no repair.

Anyone who has scooped vegetables from the old plank floor will appreciate the fact that Concrete offers a smooth, continuous surface with no projecting plank ends or nails to damage the scoop or ruffle the temper of the scooper.

The various uses to which Concrete may be profitably put, on the farm, are plainly and simply in our 160-page book,

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

which shows how the following farm buildings and utilities can be constructed of concrete—

Barns, Cisterns, Dairies, Dipping Tanks, Foundations, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Gutters, Hens' Nests, Hitching Posts, Horse Blocks, Houses, Poultry-Shelter Walls, Stables, Stairs, Stalls, Steps, Tanks, Troughs, Walks, and so forth.

Send for it—it's free—though it regularly sells for 50c. Write to-day.

You may send me a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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Address.....

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First Class Rigs and Good Drivers

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What is left of our winter weight, Tweed and Whipcord wool lined Suits,
Usual Price $15 for $12 $16 for $12.50

1 Overcoat, size 40, usual price 12.50 for $10
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When buying Machinery—Get the BEST

The Deering Line

Farm Machinery of all kinds	Soil Packers
Old Dominion Wagons	Manure Spreaders
P. & O. and Emerson Plows	Gasoline Engines
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All Kinds of Building Material and Fuel.

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We are buying eggs and paying the top price IN CASH.

Your cream patronage is solicited. Our endeavor is to give our patrons satisfaction. Write us and have our wagons call on you.

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HARD and SOFT COAL

Sole Agents for the Famous Clover Bar Coal.

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F. VICKERSON, Agent Lacombe, Alberta

URGE SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

Association of School Trustees of the Province Want Change in the Curriculum.

The fifth annual convention of the association of school trustees for the province of Alberta, convened in the Assembly hall of the Alexandra school, at Wetaskiwin, Wednesday morning with the president, H. A. Malcolm, in the chair.

The president in his opening remarks stated that the association was composed of sincere men honestly endeavoring to better the educational system of the province. There was a general feelling that not sufficient consideration had been taken by the educational department of what had been brought to it's attention. Four years had elapsed before action had been taken with some recommendations, and this was equal to the school life of some children. It was fair that the department give a reason for their actions. Some changes in the school law had taken place, and one reason why the convention should continue to exist was that it embodied the men, who by experience were able to assist the department in true work. There was no question so important as the proper development of the children of the province.

It was said that the educational system was first-class. Why is it necessary to enter a business college or an industrial institution to perfect education?

Technical education is above mere cultured education. The former can exist without the latter but the latter cannot without the former. It has been said by an agriculturist that if the different farmers were made enthusiastic technical farmers the agricultural products would be doubled.

How is it that after so many years the results in an educational way have not been improved? The answer is that the educational system has not been the best. Parents have been neglectful.

If experimental farms are to be put in to assist agriculture, this convention should demand a demonstration school for educational work which is the most important. The time is coming when the consolidated school will assist greatly in aiding children in rural districts to obtain a better education.

Superintendent Hutton of the Lacombe experimental farm, opened the afternoon session by an address on "Agriculture in the rural school." He thought agriculture should have a place on the curriculum. The fruit from teaching agriculture in rural schools as yet was little. "It is strange after all these years so little has been done in this respect," he said. "Ninety per cent of the farmers never get any further than the public school. A thorough study of agriculture in rural schools would help them. We must have qualified teachers. We should encourage the leading men of the province to give momentum to the movement."

President Murray, Saskatchewan university, said that three out of four boys of the west will obtain a living from agriculture and recommends the nature study of grains, roots, animals and simple courses in agriculture with additions in wood work and that girls should have lessons in cooking. The consolidated school would solve the problem. The teachers must be college trained and the text book properly prepared to assist in the teaching of agriculture.

Ontario a few years ago appointed men to assist in agricultural work. In Galt fall fairs there are competitions for school grown crops.

The professor stated most girls know little about cooking before getting married. They practice on their husbands. "We have in this province varied classes," he said, "but if you can introduce to rural schools agriculture as it will be part of the child's being it will be true as in the proverb 'a little child shall lead them.'"

Mr. Tregillis spoke endorsing Prof. Hutton's paper, stating even railway companies are establishing departments of agriculture. "You cannot begin too early," he said. The importance of agriculture cannot be too much impressed on those making the curriculum.

Maxwell Smith, representative of the British Columbia school trustees, said the curriculum in Canada was not well balanced enough to make success in any field especially agriculture, which does not have its place in the schools of Canada.

Dr. Jas. Robinson said the appalling waste of time in our rural schools is a crime. Co-operation is a vital element in all forms of higher education.

Aids and Props.

When a man digs in the earth, he uses a spade because it lengthens his arm and broadens his hand.

When a preacher speaks from a pulpit, the elevation lengthens his limbs; and he talks as a tall man to a short man.

When a savage, possessed by anger, concentrates it in a spear throw, the hate and fury he feels go out of him and enter the other man.

When a lover gives a rose to a lady, it is not the rose but the spirit of beauty that passes from him to her.

Thus there are many aids and props by which a man may reach out beyond himself, through spade and pulpit, spear and rose.

If he needs these extensions of himself, a man does not hesitate to use them. As he seeks out many inventions, they become finer and more far-reaching—like the telephone and the air craft the telescope and the wireless mechanism. They destroy his limited environments and hint at the meaning of omnipresence.

But a man must not limit himself to material aids and props. Is the world beyond him today? Is it unapproachable? Let him cheerfully lay hold of Faith. It will lengthen the reach and broaden the grasp of his soul.

Is he buried deep in the quagmire of affairs? Has the day's work blown clouds down upon him. Let him recall the attitude of his spiritual supremacy; thenceforth he will speak to his environment as a tall man to short men.

Does anger possess him, has it made virtue go out of him? Let him transmute his anger through the alchemy of love, and let him pass it on swiftly as a spear-throw yet as gently as the giving of a rose; and virtue will return to him.

Now these extensions of himself a man often fails to use. He has long been fashioning material implements and he uses them skilfully but these non-material spiritual helps he uses bunglingly.

At first they are too fine for his coarse touch. But, with patience he can master them—to find that they will keep virtue strong within him, and hint at the meaning of omniscience.

An Imperial Parliament.

In the current issue of the Colonial Institute Journal Sir J. Bevan Edwards contributes a paper on the necessity of an imperial parliament.

In endeavoring to grapple with the problem of the government of the empire as a whole, the important feature must not be overlooked that the empire is composed of a number of different kingdoms, each making its own laws. Each of these countries is so fully occupied with its own development that it is not surprising that we find them showing each year a diminishing regard for the interests of the other parts. The people of Sydney or Melbourne, of Cape Town, or Johannesburg, of Quebec or Vancouver, of Quebec or Vancouver, of Halifax or Kingston, have different economic ideals, different conceptions of empire, different customs and different prejudices. The perusal of their newspapers, which in the present age reflect the news, habits, feelings, ideals and aspirations of the people among whom they circulate, makes this abundantly clear. Only one common link is observable and that is the fact that nearly everywhere the letter-press and the language is English.

If, as some philosophers believe, nations owe more to their environment than to their race, more to the stately mountains and noble rivers than to their history and descent, then indeed one begins to recognize the extraordinary diversity of nationalisms to be found within the British empire. It is fortunate, perhaps, that there never was any attempt to force these heterogeneous elements into the same imperial mould, to consolidate them after the manner of the Roman empire. Constant friction resulting in the necessity for frequent expeditionary forces and perhaps worse might have been the result of such a policy. Happily, however, for every body concerned, that was never the British way. The freedom to discover their own salvation, to develop along their own independent lines has created a sense of dutiful affection and loyalty.

Sir J. Bevan Edward developed an aspect of the question which is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated—that of defence. His view is that the growth of other great powers their grouping and their strategic necessities make it impossible for us to continue any longer to regard the defence of the British empire as the affair of the united kingdom, with casual assistance from the colonies.

Tercentenary of the Bible.

Probably the most important Anglo-Saxon celebration for the year 1911 is the tercentenary of the first authorized English edition of the bible, which was issued in 1611.

In Canada the celebrations in connection with this famous first edition will take place in February and in the United States during the week following April 23, and an appeal for the recognition of this historic occasion will also be made to every congregation in every place where English speaking people have penetrated. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the leaders of free churches are heartily sympathetic towards the movement and have commended it to the leading denominational churches. Wales will not participate in the ceremonies, as the Welsh have their own bible, of which the first edition was printed in 1588 by the deputies of C. Barker, London. In Scotland, however, where the authorized version has taken the place of the Gaelic bible, even in the Highland, the tercentenary will be generally recognized.

The promoters of the celebration hope it will call attention to the place which the English bible has occupied in the individual and national life of the British race. The authorized version was a revision based upon the previous versions, embracing the work of such men as Wycliffe, Tyndall, Coverdale, and the authors of the bishops' bible, and the Genevan bible, all of which played a significant part in the development of the great national movements of their day.

For a long time the Genevan bible held the field, until slowly the version of 1611 displaced it and within 50 years of its first issue was accepted as the best English version of the scriptures. Its influence can be traced in many directions. Springing from a period noted for its literary excellence, it is in style, diction and forcibleness of expressiou a monument of literary skill and has permeated all the best literature of the last three centuries. Its influence in political life can be traced through successive changes from the Puritan movement onwards, but its chief gift in this direction lies rather in the steady development of national judgment and conscience.

On the Water Wagon.

It is related of the late Emery Storr that when sitting around a wine table with a number of of legal friends he insisted on drinking ice water. They taunted him for his abstemiousness saying "What is there in water. You can say nothing for it." Picking up his glass he pronounced the following eulogy on water:

"How do you expect to improve on the beverage of nature? Here it is—Adam's ale—about the only gift that has descended undefiled from the garden of Eden. Nature's common carrier not created in the rottenness of fermentation, not distilled over guilty fires. Virtues and not vices are its companions. Does it cause drunkenness, disease, death, cruelty to women and children? Will it place rags on the person, mortgages on the stock, farm and furniture? Will it consume wages and income in advance and ruin men in business? "But it floats in white gossamer clouds far up in the quiet summer sky, and hovers in dreamy mist over the merry faces of all our sparkling lakes. It veils the woods and hills of earth's landscapes in purple haze, where filmy lights and shadows drift hour after hour. It piles itself in tumbled masses of cloud-domes and thunder-heads, draws the electric flash from its mysterious hiding places, and seams and shocks the wide air with vivid lines of fire. It is carried by the winds, and falls in rustling curtains of liquid drapery all over the thirsty fields, and finds in God's mystic eastern heavens His beautiful bow of promise, glorified with a radiance that seems reflected out of heaven itself.

"It gleams in the frost chrystals of the mountain tops and the dews of the valleys. It silently creeps up to each leaf in the myriad forests of the world, and tints each fruit and flower. It is here in the grass blades of the meadow, and there where the corn waves in its tassels and the wheat is billowing. It game the depths of the desert with the glad green oasis, winds in oceans around the whole earth and roars its hoarse, stormy anthems on a hundred thousand miles of coast. It clasps its hands in the flashing wave crests of the sea, laughs in the little rapids of the brooks, kisses the dripping moss-covered old oaken buckets in a countless host of happy homes.

"See these pieces of cracked ice, full of prismatic colors, clear as diamonds. Listen to their fairy tinkle against the brimming glass, that sweetest music in all the world to one half-fainting with thirst. And no in the language of that grand old man, Gough, I ask you brothers, all, 'Would you exchange that sparkling glass of water for alcohol, the very devil himself?'"

Get prices on flour at Lacombe Mill before you buy. Special price on 500 lb. lots. DANNER MILLING Co.

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WITTENBERG - ALBERTA
I have some of the best bargains in the West.
Stage to Wittenberg from Lacombe, Twice Weekly.
If you want snaps in farms, write me.
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Big Closing-out Sale
As we are going out of business, we will sell all our stock that's left at cost.
We can save you money
Call And See Us Before Buying.
CURTIS & KASHA
Winter's Livery Barn, Lacombe

FARMERS' INSTITUTE
1911
MEETINGS
A series of Farmers' Institute Meetings will be held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, as follows:-

CASTOR,	Tuesday,	February	7th, at 2 p.m.
GADSBY,	Wednesday	"	8th, "
ZENITH,	Thursday,	"	9th, "
RED WILLOW,	Friday,	"	10th, "
STETTLER,	Saturday,	"	11th, "
ERSKINE,	Monday,	"	13th, "
CONTENT,	Tuesday,	"	14th, "
ALIX	Wednesday	"	15th, "
OLIVE,	Thursday,	"	16th, "
EARLVILLE,	Friday,	"	17th, "

SPEAKERS
D. F. WARNER will address the meeting on "Soil Culture" and "Noxious Weeds"
L. U. FOWLER will discuss subject "Poultry Raising"
EVERYBODY WELCOME
H. A. CRAIG, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes

C. B. EGGEN
General Merchant Railway St.

Robin Hood Flour, now	$3.45
Radium "	3.35
Keynote "	3.20
Manitoba Patent	3.25

Ten per cent. discount on all Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, not only on Winter Goods but everything you need.
A small assortment of Ladies' Furs still left and they are now offered at such a reduced price that you can have the benefit of a good fur for the remainder of the winter at an extremely low price.
A Full Line of Groceries always on hand. Butter, Eggs, Hides and Furs taken in trade at highest prices.


For Best Value
IN
Harness & Saddles
SEE
W. L. Elliott
The Leading
Harness Shop

SHORT COURSE SCHOOLS IN AGRICULTURE
Under the Auspices of the Department of Agriculture four Short Course Schools in Agriculture will be held as follows:

Strathmore	Feb. 6th to Feb. 11th
Macleod	Feb. 13th to Feb. 25th
Vermillion	Feb. 20th to Mar. 4th
Innisfail	Feb. 27th to Mar. 11th

The first week of each School will be taken up with Live Stock. Two Cars of selected stock will be carried for demonstration purposes. During the second week the following subjects will be studied: DAIRYING, POULTRY, GRAIN, SOILS AND WEEDS.
COURSES ENTIRELY FREE
Everybody is Invited to Attend. Special rates for board and lodgings.
H. A. CRAIG, Supt. Fairs and Institutes.

The MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA
Established 1864
President—Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O.
Vice-President—Jonathan Hodgson
General Manager—E. F. Hebden

Paid Up Capital	$36,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	4,999,397
Total Deposits (Nov. 30, 1910)	54,779,044
Total Assets, " "	71,600,058

155 Branches and Agencies in Canada extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Accounts of Farmers, Ranchers, Merchants and others received on favorable terms.
Special Attention given to Collections. Savings Bank Department at all Branches.
Lacombe Branch A. BELCHER, Manager

"Going Some"
Our Bread Trade has more than doubled during the past year.
Our Cake Trade has more than doubled.
Our Chocolate (Ganong's) and Candy Trade has more than doubled.
Why this "GOING?"
Only one answer "Best Goods, Square Dealing."
FULLERTON & CRAIGEN

The Best
of Fruit and Confectionery
And the Purest Groceries
Phone Orders Promptly attended to.
PHONE 65 AGENTS RED DEER LAUNDRY
A. J. McLAUGHLIN
BARNETT AVE. LACOMBE

200 Head of Horses FOR SALE.
Has 200 head of horses for sale, 100 head of mares, 40 head of sucking colts, 60 head of yearling and two year olds and saddle horses. Any one wishing to buy a car load or two should see these horses before buying elsewhere, as I have the best horses for the price, and always sell to suit the buyer.
H. A. DAY

MADE IN CANADA
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MOST PERFECT MADE
Has been Canada's favorite Yeast over a quarter of a century. Enough for 5 cts. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome, nourishing, home-made bread. Do not experiment—there is nothing "just as good."
E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
Winnipeg
Awarded Highest Honors at Exposition

Killing Cocoanut Trees

Cuba is offering a prize of $30,000 for the person, native or foreign, who shall discover the origin of the disease which attacks and kills cocoanut trees in that island and the means necessary for its cure and prevention.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents. 50 cents. $1.00.
You can convince even yourself that your own life isn't by telling it often enough.

The 1909 Lumber Output

The lumber output of Canada during the year 1909—the official report concerning which, compiled by the forestry branch of the department of the interior, has only just been issued—was 3,914,942,000 board feet, an increase over the 1908 cut of 11.9 per cent., while British Columbia—owing to the rapid exploitation of its fir and cedar forests—went into second place with an increase of 28 per cent., displacing Quebec, which had a decrease of 7.7 per cent.

"We've got to get somebody to play this light part."

"Why not the electrician?"

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Duke's Automobile Sleigh

The Grand Duke Cyril of Russia has caused to be constructed for his use an automobile sleigh, propelled by means of a turbine wheel, which acts in relation to the air as a steamship screw does in water. It is designed to travel across the snow-covered Russian steppes at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Comforting

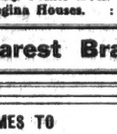
"Oh, that my son should wish to marry an actress," shrieked the proud patrician mother.

"Now, ma; don't take on so," besought the undutiful heir. "She isn't really an actress; she only thinks she is."—Washington Herald.

A MARTYR TO HEADACHES?
NA-DRU-CO HEADACHE WAFERS
25c. a Box at your druggist's.
will make life comfortable for you again.
They relieve the worst headache in 30 minutes or less. 31
National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, . . . Montreal.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. DISTEMPER CURE
FOR **PINK EYE** DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL ROAD DISEASES THROAT DISEASES
Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; it cures a horse. Sold by all druggists and harness houses. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.
CALGARY :: WINNIPEG :: REGINA
The Largest Printers' Supply House in Canada. We Carry in Stock Cylinder Presses, Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Type and Material. Can Fill Orders for Complete Equipment from our Stock. We are the Largest Ready Print Publishers in the West. We Publish Ready Prints from our Winnipeg, Calgary and Regina Houses.
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WHEN IT COMES TO
PAPER BAGS and MATCHES
We are everywhere with the standard goods. Paper and Matches are our specialities. Let us know your wants—we'll do the rest.
The E.B. Eddy Co. Ltd
HULL, CANADA

TEES & PERSSE, LIMITED, Agents, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Most Ills of Life
come from errors in diet, from too little exercise or from the mistakes we commit without thinking of consequences. These sicknesses may be slight at first, but they hinder work, prevent advancement or bring depression and spoil enjoyment. What is worse, they lead to serious physical disorders if not checked in time; but you CAN check them easily and quickly. They will
Naturally Yield To
such a safe, simple, reliable family remedy as Beecham's Pills. In every household where this famous and unequalled medicine is known, the whole aspect of life is changed for the better. Be ready to help yourself—and your family—to overcome trouble and to regain, and keep, good bodily conditions by having on hand for immediate use
BEECHAM'S PILLS
For Sunday Beecham's Pills are especially recommended with cool fruit. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham and Sons, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. In boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists in the U. S. A. and Canada.

A Bible Name

Bishop Gailler was once asked to baptize a negro baby boy.

"Name the child," he said, addressing Mrs. Jackson, the mother of the black mite.

"Hezbo."

"That's a strange name, Mrs. Jackson," remarked the bishop hesitatingly.

Scripter name," rejoined the happy mother with a confident grin. "I never saw it in the Bible."

"Why, Bishop, how kin yah stan up dar kiddin' a ole ignorant nigger lak I is? Yuh says dat name when yoh says de Lord's prayer—'Hallzo be Thy name!'"

Sixty-seven novels is the record of Miss Braddon, the English writer, if she lives to complete the one on which she is now engaged. She celebrated her seventy-third birthday a few weeks ago and is reported to be in excellent health.

"Lady Audley's Secret" was Miss Braddon's first story and it made her famous. It was written as a serial for a new magazine about to be started by John Maxwell, who after wards became her husband.

CHRISTMAS DISAPPEARANCES.

Mysteries of the Festive Season in Britain's Annals.

The festive season of Christmas has its mysteries no less than the other seasons of the year, and some of the most inexplicable concern the whereabouts of persons who then suddenly become "missing."

Some turn up, or are ultimately discovered, having been the victims of loss of memory or mental balance; but the majority, alas, are never heard of again, leaving relatives in an agony of suspense as to what fate has overtaken them.

To the latter order belongs the case of a Liverpool gentleman named Robinson, who on Christmas Eve, a few years ago, went into a tobacconist's shop in the centre of the town to buy some cigars. He most certainly must have come out again, for the salesman who served him distinctly remembers seeing him leave with his purchase under his arm.

But so far as anybody else was concerned he was never seen after leaving the shop, and to-day his disappearance is as great a mystery as ever. For his family Christmas is anything but a festive season, reminding them as it does of the great sorrow which at this period first came into their lives.

They still entertain the hope that sooner or later his whereabouts, or, at any rate, his fate, will be made known to them, though down to the present all efforts to trace him have been without avail. He could not have more completely disappeared if the earth had opened and swallowed him up.

Only the Christmas Eve before that a Manchester professional man went to one of the local theatres with his wife and her sister. During the performance he went out to see a man, and was absent for about twenty minutes. On his return he was amazed to find that the two others had vacated their seats.

After waiting some time for them to come back, he made inquiries of the attendants, who, however, had not noticed them going out. Expecting to find them at home, he proceeded there only to meet with disappointment. They did not arrive that night, and, indeed, have not arrived yet.

Where they are, or what was their fate, he has never been able to ascertain, though he has spent a good deal of money in endeavoring to find out. It was hoped, however, that he did not get on very well with his better half, and it may be that she took the opportunity to escape from an unhappy alliance.

On the last Christmas night of the nineteenth century Miss Tryphena Mawdsley mysteriously disappeared from her parents' home at the Fleece Hotel, Wigan. There was no reason that could be assigned for her mysterious disappearance, which, needless to say, caused quite a sensation and the greatest anxiety.

She was only twenty-two years of age; and in the hope of discovering her whereabouts, or learning her fate, a description of her, and what she was wearing, was circulated far and wide.

There was a curious sequel to the sudden disappearance of two Blackburn girls, the very same Christmas. They made it up between them to leave home, and left accordingly on Christmas Eve. After visiting various towns in Lancashire, they presented themselves at an orphanage on the eve of the new year, and represented themselves as homeless orphans.

They were accordingly admitted, but after they had been in the institution several days the superintendent happened to come across a newspaper description of the missing couple. As the result, before many hours had elapsed they were restored to their friends. Why they had been guilty of such a silly escapade did not transpire.

Measuring Statesmanship.

To have fine children, to get and to rear them, is the business of life; there we are come to the bare bones of moral, political and social economy; and unless I want wits it seems plain enough that our statesmen must uphold that as the ultimate test of any measure you please that is in the debate.

They used to keep a stable in the city, and another at Charing Cross, to which the drayers brought their yardarms to be gauged. You may see one to this day cut into the wall in the market house of Florence. In the present conjuncture—seeing how plain is our business and how common sense claims upon our time and temper—I think that a staple for statesmanship should be set up near Downing street.

I should propose that a fine child, the very finest these islands can furnish, shall be kept in Westminster Abbey, say in the baptistry, to whom the leaders of the Ministry and Opposition, of the Irish and Labor parties, shall be sent at the beginning of every session for an hour's contemplation. Additional hours might be provided before the second reading of Government bills, before consideration of the estimates, and at other times of serious controversy.—Maurice Hewlett, in The London Nineteenth Century.

Clarence—"I heard 'bout a feller wot hunted for more than six months and found he couldn't get a job—then he went crazy."

Claude—"Ain't that sad? The joy of it must 'ave turned the poor feller's head."

Insistent Salesman—And another great feature of our typewriter is the two-color ribbon. You can't be up-to-date nowadays without that long-felt want.

Business Man — Great Caesar! Young man, do I look as if I wanted to inject yellow journalism into my correspondence?

TRY ZAM-BUK for PILES
Read How This Sufferer Benefited
Don't you believe that experience better than hearsay? I suffered from Piles, just try Zam-Buk. You can do so at our expense. So assured are we of the result that we will send you a free trial box if you send to our Toronto offices full name and address and a one cent stamp to pay return postage.
Scores of people daily acquaint us with the benefit they have derived from the use of Zam-Buk. Of Saturday, at 7 St. Paul St., St. Catherines, Ont., says:—"For five years I have suffered untold agony with protruding piles. The pain was so great at times I would almost scream.
"I lost weight and had no appetite. I tried everything I ever heard of for piles, but I was willing to take anything to get relief. It was useless, however, and I almost gave up in despair.
"One day a friend gave me a sample of Zam-Buk and told me of a friend of his who had been cured. I decided to try Zam-Buk. The first relief I got was encouraging. I used three boxes, and at the end of that time I was completely cured. I wish I could have got Zam-Buk years ago. It would have saved me a great deal of misery."
Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood poison, varicose sores, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, eczema, rashes and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations and substitutes. See the registered name, "Zam-Buk," on every package.

THE AVERAGE WOMAN NEEDS MORE BLOOD
Nerves Easily Irritated, She Worries Over Little Things
To the woman in the home—the woman closely confined to the house either through household duties or the care of children, or both — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a positive blessing. The average woman has too little blood. Her nerves are easily irritated, she worries over little things; has severe headaches and backaches and is sick most of the time. With the woman who uses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the condition is different. She is always well and the care of her children, or her household duties, is a real pleasure. This is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich the blood supply and bring bounteous health and strength Here is proof. Mrs. Fanny Shepherd, Girvin, Sask, says: "I am the mother of a large family and was worn out, weak and irritable. I kept going to my doctor about every six weeks, and he would give me something "to keep me going a little longer." But it was like winding up a clock, I soon got run down again, and although life seemed hardly worth living, I did not wish to die because of leaving my little children. I continued like this for some years, but at last summoned up enough energy to strike out a new departure and got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I barely hoped they would help me, but to my surprise, before I had been taking them long I began to feel like a different woman. I still continued taking the Pills for some time, and they made me as well and strong as any woman need wish to be. Once more I would enjoy life thoroughly, and have done so ever since. I never need a doctor now, and everything seems bright and cheerful. I shall always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone who in my opinion needs a tonic of any kind."
Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

New Thopman—"Shall I say that we formerly sold the goods at three shillings a yard?"

Old Hand—"Make it two and eleven. You can't expect people to believe that we ever sold anything at at even figures."

There is no medicine on the market that can compare with Hickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in expelling from the system the irritating germs that colds engender in the air passages. It is suicide to neglect your cold. Try the cheap experiment of ridding yourself of it by using Hickie's Syrup, which is a simple remedy, easily taken, and once used it will always be prized as a sovereign medicine

And many a man who calls a spade a spade shovels his food in with a knife.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Beggar—Say, mister, gimme 10 cents fer a meal.
Jones—Sorry, but I couldn't eat another thing.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents. 50 cents. $1.00.

Cook (leaving)—Please mum, I should like to ask you for a written character.

Mistress—You surely do not expect me to say you gave me satisfaction.

Cook—You need not say anything about that. Just merely say I was with you three months, that will be the best character you can give me.

NURSING MOTHERS
show the beneficial effects of
Scott's Emulsion
in a very short time. It not only builds her up, but enriches the mother's milk and properly nourishes the child.
Nearly all mothers who nurse their children should take this splendid food-tonic, not only to keep up their own strength but to properly nourish their children.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
Send 50c. name of paper and this ad. for our handsome Savings Bank and Child's Birth Book. Both bound together a Good Little Fortune.
SCOTT & BOWNE
132 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

THAT CENSUS CHAP.

Troubles of the Enumerators in England Told by One of Themselves.

"Yes, I am looking forward to some funny experiences," said an enumerator in a small town, a cousin of mine, "and I've had a few already.

"Amusing incidents? Rather! Perhaps my funniest was with an elderly lady whose household comprised herself, a domestic, and a gentleman boarder. When I called for her paper I found she had not correctly stated her ages.

"She had correctly described her condition as to marriage, but had added the superfluous information 'to be married shortly.' The same note was appended to the particulars relating to her boarder, who was evidently about to be promoted to the position of master of the house.

"A male householder, who would insist on describing himself as a 'wearied lodger,' occasioned me a good deal of trouble. He protested that he had no Christian name, and that he was too young at the time to have a knowledge of the date and place of his birth.

"But he disclaimed being a 'particular chap,' and said I could 'write him down as Beelzebub, born at Jericho in the year one.

"Another enumerator was astonished to find a poet's wife described as a 'cross-sweep,' and her son as a 'shoshlack,' born in 'Darkest Africa.' These flippancies were followed by legal proceedings.

"Equally eccentric was a householder in a Devonshire town. This man declined to fill up his paper on the ground that he was unaware of his own name and the place of his birth. He was not going to 'perjure' himself by making a false return.

"Quite a delicious excuse was put forward by a country clergyman for refusing to return his paper to the enumerator, who happened to be his parish clerk. He forwarded it direct to the central office, with a letter explaining that he did so because he did not want his wife's age to become the subject of alehouse gossip in the neighborhood!

The enumerator who called for a certain author's turn was much tickled on seeing in it a note stating that she said author was 'according to his wife, 'both idiot and lunatic'!

"At the abode of a night-worker, I remember the official was informed that this individual was in bed. His reply that he must see him elicited the comforting assurance, 'All right; go to him if you like.' He has only been in bed an hour,' and he left word that he would kill anybody who woke him up. And he'll do it, too!'

"Some novel occupations were given in the last census returns. Amongst them were such as a 'doll surgeon,' and 'bottle broker.' A man, whose business was to keep an eye on hirers of dress-suits, described himself as a 'detective'; and a woman, who hunted out absconding debtors, as a 'tracer.'

"But the funniest occupation of all seems to have been followed by a boy, who wrote himself down as an 'apple polisher.'

"Hindus candidly described themselves as 'professional debtors,' 'constant borrowers,' or men of 'secret resources.' Others still more candidly styled themselves 'thieves and brigands.'

"One Hindu recorded that he could not work because he was a fool. Another described himself as a 'storm prophet.'

"But there was an air of refreshing candor about the native who declared that he was 'making a business of marrying off his daughters for money.' A lucrative occupation, no doubt."

The First Encyclopaedist.

Encyclopaedias are an English invention. I hasten to add that they owe a great deal to their early and later development to Scottish brains. The earliest true encyclopaedia was published in the second year of Queen Anne. John Harris, the "polite begetter" of this remarkable work, was born in the year of the great fire of London, and Shropshire piously claims that he was a Shropshire lad. He passed through Oxford to the vicarage of Ickleham, Sussex, to which he added the care of Winchelsea parish. London preferments followed, and Fellowship of the Royal Society, and a good deal of London religious controversy. For the rest, we know that Harris lived in mathematics at the Marine Coffee House, in Birchin Lane. The Marine Coffee House has not been much noticed by London topographers, but Mr. H. B. Wheatley has unearthed a curious advertisement proclaiming that watergruel was to be had there every morning from six to eleven o'clock. The announcement proceeds: "'Tis not yet generally known; but there comes such company as drinks usually four or five gallons in a morning." A seventeenth century coffee house that provided water-gruel at sunrise, and algebra at sunset, must be regarded as the lineal ancestor of Mr. Eustace Miles' vegetarian tabernacle. Harris was, doubtless, paid a modest fee for those lectures, which were issued "for the public good" by Sir Charles Cox, M.P. He seems to have had a wide acquaintance among men of learning, and a good deal of employment from the booksellers. His portrait in the "Lexicon Technicum" shows us a strong, bewigged face in which there is no legible sign of the improvidence which spoilt his life and brought him to a pauper's death in 1719. He sleeps in Norton Church in Kent.—John o' London, in T.P.'s Weekly.

Spaniels.

Spaniels, of which there are many breeds, are supposed to have first come from Spain, from which circumstance is derived their distinctive name Charles I. was an ardent admirer of a small variety of this animal, and from that arose the designation of his pets, known the world over as King Charles. Blenheim or Marlborough spaniels, which greatly resemble the latter in form and general appearance, get their English name from Blenheim Palace, in Oxfordshire, where the breed has been preserved since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Frankness in Dealing

Certainly the shiest men that ever were have had all an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity.—Bacon.

The Egotist—"Waiter, take this gentleman's soup away. I can't hear the band!"—Punch.

When electric light and gas are not available, light a dance-room with reflector lamps hung well above the heads of the dancers. Candles are apt to splutter and spoil ruin for coats and dresses, and flicker with the draught caused by the dancing.

PISO'S the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS
DR. WINTERS
Cures all chronic diseases. Write him. His valuable advice will cost you nothing.
BOX 215. NEW YORK CITY.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN, WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. It is perfectly harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle

RAILROAD EMPLOYMENT
Positions Guaranteed Competent Men
MEN WANTED—Age 18 to 35, for Firemen $100 monthly, and Brakemen $80, on all Canadian Railroads. Experience unnecessary. No strike. Promotion to Conductors or Engineers, $150 to $200 monthly.
Railroad Employing Headquarters
Over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp.
RAILWAY ASSOCIATION,
Dept. 803. 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

WIN HIGHER Business College
Awarded First Prize at World's Exposition on its Work and Methods—Catalogue Free. Address,
WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Cor Portage Ave & Fort St. Winnipeg.

EXCURSIONS
to
EASTERN CANADA
Daily during December. 3 months limit. Stop over privileges.
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ST. PAUL OR DULUTH, CHICAGO and
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
The Double Track Route.
Reduced Fares for
Steamship Passengers.
November 11th to December 31st. Five months limit. Write for full particulars and descriptive pamphlet.
A. E. DUFF,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Representative for all Steamship Lines and Cook's Tours,
290 Portage Ave. Winnipeg.

Canadian Pacific WESTERN EXCURSIONS
SINGLE FARE
Plus $2.00 for the Round Trip - -
From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to
VANCOUVER-VICTORIA and WESTMINSTER
Tickets on sale December 15, 16 and 17, 1910; January 20, 21, 22 and 23, and February 14, 15 and 16, 1911; good to return within three months from date of issue.
Apply to nearest C. P. Ry. agent for full information.

Stop That Limp

Change that limping, useless horse into a sound, healthy horse, willing and eager to do a good day's work.
Don't let a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Sprain, Ringbone or any other Lameness keep your horse in the stable. Cure it with
Kendall's Spavin Cure
It cures without leaving a scar, blemish or white hairs—because it does not blister.
Port Kells, B.C., June 14th 1909
"Have been using your Liniment for years and find it all that you represent. Have not been without it for 10 years."
GEORGE GORDON.
$1. a bottle—6 for $5. Excellent for household use. Sold by all dealers. Ask for free book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us for copy. 55
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.

A bay leaf added to a plain tomato soup will give it a pleasant savor.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
WHEN YOU NEED THEM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
NO. 23 THE PILL

PEOPLE'S PULPIT.



Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

WHAT IS MAN?

Pastor Russell Agrees With Burns That "A Man's a Man for a' That."

Buffalo, N.Y., January 22.—Pastor Russell addressed large assemblages twice here to-day in his usual fresh, attractive and instructive style. One address was on "The Great Hereafter"; the other, which we report, was from the text, "What is Man?" (Psalm viii, 4).

Notwithstanding all that the Bible has to say respecting the nature of man few subjects seem to be more misunderstood. Science declares man to be an animal of the highest type or order. In this, science is in absolute agreement with the Scriptures, which declare of our first parents, "The first man was of the earth, earthy" (I. Corinthians xv. 47). Our text agrees with this, declaring that man was made a little lower than the angels—angels being the lowest form of spirit beings, man the highest type of earth beings. A particular account of man's creation is given, and when we examine it we find it in full agreement with what we have seen to be the teachings of other parts of the Scriptures. That account declares that God formed man of the dust of the earth, and it tells us that after man's transgression had brought him under the Divine condemnation of death, his Creator said to him, "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

In view of these facts, which we now have clearly before our minds, how strange it seems that most of the civilized world denies all and declares to the contrary—that man is a spirit being, and that his death is merely an evolutionary step by which he passes on to his real nature as a spirit. This is supposed to be very scientific, because many, presumably wise and scientific people, thus assert themselves. However, according to these same people, such an evolution, from human nature to spirit nature at death, instead of being a desirable progression or evolution, is a decided disadvantage, because, as they tell us, the majority of those thus graduated from flesh conditions to spirit conditions will find themselves tortured, either pugatorially or eternally. It would seem, if this be true, that this at least, to the majority, would be a step of de-volution rather than one of evolution.

But upon what are these "scientific" and learned assumptions based? Who will vouch for the change said to take place at death? Who will prove to us that a man in dying becomes a spirit being of a higher order than human?

There is no such proof; the wish is parent to the thought. Yet why should men wish to be spirit beings at death, if they believe, as the creeds declare, that tortures await them in the spirit land—await nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand? Ah, here again humanity does not believe its own creeds. The devilish suggestions are allowed to remain in the creeds, unbelieved by the intelligent, to affright the unintelligent. But alas! these misrepresentations are really blasphemies against our Creator which misrepresent his Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power. And these blasphemous thoughts are accredited to the Bible, with the result that it is disbelieved and it is great Author doubted or denied and thousands of the intelligent of our race are agnostics.

Spiritism speaks up to assert that it, and it alone, can furnish proof that man, of the earth earthy, is after death a spirit. It furnishes us mediums at whose instance tables are tipped and rappings are heard and other evidences are given of unseen powers, we are told, are the spirits of dead men seeking to prove to humans that they are not dead, but that in the moment of death they were transformed into spirit.

And now our scientific men are taking up the subject. They decline to be identified with Spiritism and designate their findings Psychic Phenomena. Mediums and their demonstrations have been subjected to every imaginable scientific test to demonstrate that the results are not fraudulent—that there is really a spirit power, an invisible power which can do and has done remarkable things beyond the power of humanity. Accepting these investigations as scientific, and accepting the results as scientific proof that there is a spirit power or force which can and has operated in conjunction with human affairs and especially through mediums, what does this prove? What scientific fact have we here to evidence that these spirit powers have anything to do with our friends who have died?

These spirits operate through mediums sometimes in trance, sometimes answering by written notes from "nowhere," sometimes mechanically grasping the hand of the writing medium and using it without her volition; sometimes by rappings and sometimes by ouija-boards, declaring themselves truthful, sincere, honest, desirous of assisting humanity, etc.

But does this prove, scientifically, that they are honest, that they are true? Ask any spiritualist! He will tell you, at very most, that he believes some of them are honest, or will tell you sorrowfully that some of them have lied to him time and again; and if he an advanced and experienced Spiritualist he will tell that at times some of these evil spirits have made all manner of vile suggestions to him. But he will tell also that at first it was not so, instead he was at first told that he should pray more and read the Scriptures more. Afterwards he was jeered at and mocked and told that the Scriptures were nonsense and that although there is a God the inquirer is too renegade to hope for any blessing from God.

We have neglected our Bibles too much; we have trusted too much to worldly wisdom. The Bible alone gives the solution of the matter. It alone tells us respecting these spirits, that they are not human and never were; that they are the fallen angels. D. V. we will consider them a week from now.

The Bible is thoroughly consistent with itself; from first to last it maintains that man is an earthly being. According to the Greek and the Hebrew of the Bible he is an animal soul or animal being in contradistinction to a spirit soul or spirit being. "Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble"; "Man dieth and wasteth away, and where is he? He shall not awake nor be raised out of his sleep until the heavens be no more"—until the present order of things shall have passed away (Job xiv, 1-10).

Again we read respecting the death sentence and man's hope of recovery out of death by a resurrection, "Thou turnedst man to destruction; thou sayest return ye children of men"; "Cease ye from man, whose spirit (breath of life) is in his nostrils" (Psalm xc, 3; Isaiah ii, 22); "If a man die, shall he live again? All the days of m'ne appointed time will I await until my (resurrection) change come. Thou shalt call and I will answer thee (awakening from the sleep of death), for thou wilt have desire unto the work of thy hands"; "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust" (Job xiv, 14; Acts xxiv, 15).

They are dead, they are not alive as spirit nor in any other sense. They will be dead until God's time for the resurrection of the dead. Resurrection of the living would be unnecessary, and if death brought to man a change to a higher plane of existence as a spirit being, then the resurrection of the dead would not be set before humanity as a blessed hope, for rather it would be a punishment, even to the holy.

It seems probable that this serious error, which has had so much to do with the world's theological confusion, came about through the misunderstanding of the Bible teachings respecting the Church—the application of things said concerning the Church to the world, to whom they did not apply. Bible students are coming more and more to see, in the light which one passage of Scripture throws upon another, that the Church is a distinctive class, separate from the angels and the world of mankind in general.

The Divine Plan revealed in the Scriptures sets forth one salvation for the Church—on the spirit plane. It reveals to us two classes who will be blessed on the spirit plane. It shows us that one of these classes was typified in the priesthood of natural Israel and that the other class was typified in the Levites who assisted the priests as servants. The remainder of the tribes of Israel represented typically, the entire world of mankind who will ultimately be saved, not to a heavenly state or condition, but as men to a restored earthly condition.

It will be remembered that the Priests and Levites had no inheritance in the land, thus typically showing that they represented that portion of humanity which, by God's grace, will obtain a heavenly inheritance and experience a change from human to spirit nature.

As the Levites and Priests represented the first-born of Israel saved at the Passover, so those who will attain a resurrection to the spirit plane are Scripturally designated "the church of the first-born," and again, "the first-fruits unto God of his creatures." The elect of this Gospel Age are not, therefore, all who are to be saved, but merely all who are to be saved to the spirit plane. With the completion of the elect Church and her glorification with our Lord in his resurrection, the "first resurrection" (Philippians iii, 10; Revelations xx, 6), the Kingdom will be established for which we pray.

The Kingdom, per se, will be spirit, invisible to men, but it will have earthly agents and representatives, and its dealings will be with mankind to uplift Adam and his race from sin and degradation—not to spirit conditions, not to heavenly plane, not to make them like the angels, but, as the Scriptures declare, to restore them to human perfection—to perfection of the earthly nature, in which Adam was created and from which by sin he fell and has been redeemed by the grace of God in Christ Jesus.

Very long ago the distinctions between these two salvations was lost sight of—the heavenly calling for the Church and the Restitution for the World (Hebrews iii, 1; Acts iii, 19-21). The old Testament refers exclusively to the heavenly and its promises was overlooked. Thenceforth no difference was recognized between the consecrated Church and mankind in general, and the words of the Apostle, addressed to the Church class only, were applied to all.

For instance, in first Corinthians, the fifteenth chapter, St. Paul discusses the general fact of death reigning through Adam and of the provision, through Christ, of a resurrection of the dead. Then he proceeds to speak specially of the Church class, saying, "this is the resurrection of the dead." The (emphatic) resurrection of signifies the special or First-resurrection class, and the dead similarly marks the special class of dead ones—the saintly dead, the Church of Christ, begotten of the holy Spirit to a new nature, the heavenly nature.

Not noticing this, commentators and people in general have applied these words to humanity in general and understand them to teach that all that are sown in corruption will be raised in incorruption; that all who die in weakness, will be raised in power, that all who die animal bodies, will be raised spiritual bodies. But the Apostle is endeavoring to impress a very different lesson, namely, that the Church is a special class and will have a special resurrection to spirit conditions which the world will never know anything about, experimentally.

The Bible shows this had we but noticed it. The Apostle says, "God giveth to every seed its own body"; that is to say, if we sow wheat we expect to reap wheat, if we sow oats we expect to reap oats. The Apostle's argument is that none need expect to be of the wheat class, the spirit class, unless they are of that class when sown in death. In other words, he would have them understand that a natural man, an animal man, in the resurrection will be an animal man, but those who accept the Divine offer of this Gospel Age, to become new creatures in Christ Jesus, begotten again by the holy Spirit — these will not come forth in the resurrection human beings, but, being in full harmony with the begetting of the spirit which they have received, will in the resurrection be born of the spirit.

Up to the time of Christ no promise of a change of nature from human to spirit had been received by any member of our race. The Lord Jesus himself became the Captain and Forerunner of "the Church, which is his Body," and which, during this Gospel age, has been walking in his steps of self-sacrifice. The special privilege of this Gospel Age is the sacrifice of the earthly nature in order to the attainment, instead, of the heavenly nature.

This was an incomprehensible matter to those to whom it was preached at first. No Jew had ever thought of anything higher than the human plane and Divine service on the human plane. But the message of the Gospel was a call or invitation to the heavenly nature and heavenly service as the Bride of Christ and his Joint Heirs in glory. Of this call St. Paul says that it is a "mystery that was hidden from past ages and dispensations, but that it is now revealed unto the saints" (Colossians i, 26). It was not proper that any but the saints should fully appreciate and comprehend this. "To you it is given to know the things of the Kingdom, but to outsiders these things are spoken in parables and dark sayings that they might not understand."

This Mystery was, therefore, never understood by many because the saints were never many, and by and by, when saintship was at a discount and when nominal Christians became numerous and influential and made the creeds, it was but natural that the Mystery should become more or less befogged. But instead of going back to preach human restitution to the human plane in a world-wide Eden, the misinformed theologians hung their own hopes and the hopes of the world upon the heavenly assurances—just where they did not belong.

Thus it was that, despite our five senses and every plain statement of the Bible, it has become the prevalent belief that humanity is of spirit nature and not earthly, human; that dying is but getting him either to Heaven, Purgatory or Hell. With this confusion the danger all along theological lines has become great, so that practically every doctrine of the Church is more or less confused thereby. This is the secret, this is the reason why the Bible is misunderstood and being cast aside with the creeds of the Dark Ages as no longer worthy of consideration, while the bulk of Churchianity rushes madly toward the ditch of "Higher Criticism, Evolution, Agnosticism"—with little faith in a personal God and no definite hope.

It is time, my dear hearers, that we seek the old paths, the Bible paths, and that we seek them intelligently and reverently and honestly. There has been much searching of the Bible to find proofs of what we believe and to entrench ourselves in errors handed to us from the past by well-meaning but deceived forefathers. It is time for us to be honest and to search that we may know God's message to us through his inspired prophets and his Son and the Apostles.

It will not do to say that doctrines are unnecessary. The Bible puts faith, proper faith, at the very foundation of Christian character. "We believe and therefore speak."

Let us do this, let us not be content until we know exactly what the Bible teaches concerning "What is man" and respecting the hope, man's restitution, and respecting the high calling, the heavenly calling of the Church. When we begin to see these matters clearly the entire Bible shines as never before, our faith becomes strong as never before. And then, if we are honest, our love for God and our zeal for his service must also increase proportionately.

At some future time we may take up, "What is the soul of man?"

THE JUDICIAL SANTA CLAUS.

Judge Morgan Can Hand Out a Pretty Severe Sentence When He Likes.

Whenever Judge Morgan takes charge of the county criminal cases, there is an outcry from the police and other persons who think too much leniency does more harm than good. The judge never imposes a sentence unless he cannot possibly help it, so thieves and shoplifters like to go before him. His white hair and his flowing white beard are a welcome sight to any one who has a story which will touch his kindly heart, and one little child sized him up very accurately a few weeks ago. A case was being tried, and a little girl who had come to court with her mother sat for a long time and watched the judge intently. Then she said to her mother, "Do you think I can go up and whisper to Santa Claus."

There are times, however, when the judicial Santa Claus shows his severity. Some years ago a young man won leniently by making a very elaborate speech about his desire to reform and to be a worthy son. He touched the judge's heart and was treated to one of his honor's well-known lectures; after which he received his freedom. The news spread abroad later that the young man's desire to reform evaporated at the door of the City Hall and he was boasting how he had pulled the wool over the judge's eyes. A detective picked him up one day when he was bragging to some of his boon companions, and as Judge Margan happened to be conducting court, he was placed in the dock immediately. He discovered that Santa Claus could hand out a real sentence when he saw fit, for the smart youth went down for four years

Xmas Tree For Birds.

In many places in Canada, as in other parts of the world, when Christmas comes with all its joy and happiness, boys and girls and older people, as well, do not forget that the dear little bird out in the cold ought to be remembered by Santa Claus, and they make a Christmas tree for the birds, says P. C. L. Harris of the Canadian Humane Society. "This is, I think, a most beautiful custom, because the birds have all they can do during the long winter months to get enough to eat, and it is a cause of wonderment to me how they do it. I have also often wondered how they live through some of the very cold nights. When we are all snuggled down among the blankets, those little fellows pack themselves away into some corner of the house eaves, or among the close branches of the cedar or spruce trees, and there they sleep all night, with their tiny heads under their wings, holding on tight so that the fierce wind will not blow them off. Don't you think that it is marvelous that so many of them live to rejoice with us when the bright spring days come again?"

This custom is one which is being more and more widely observed in Canada.

A COMING CANTATRICE

MISS TERESA WOLFE WILL BRING CREDIT TO CANADA.

Ottawa Girl Who Has Been Winning Golden Opinions for Her Voice Makes Her Debut in Ottawa After Which She Goes to Europe to Take Operatic Engagement—She Is a Protege of Lady Laurier.

One of the musical events of the season in Ottawa was the song recital of Miss Teresa Frances Wolfe, who promises to bring fame to her native Dominion. The recital was given in a theatre under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Countess Grey. Her Excellency, with a party from



MISS TERESA FRANCES WOLFE.

Government House, occupying the vice-regal box. This was Miss Wolfe's debut in Canada and, as she is an Ottawa young lady, a very large number were present. Her program was one of great merit and difficulty, but her artistic intelligence, diction and enunciation, together with her fine stage presence and charming voice, left nothing to be desired and the audience was delighted. Afterwards Countess Grey sent her a message of congratulation and good wishes for the bright future that seems to be opening before her.

Miss Wolfe is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Wolfe, of Ottawa, and since she was able to speak she could sing. She appeared at the age of ten in a children's entertainment in Toronto. She studied under local teachers in Ottawa and Lady Laurier, who was delighted with her voice, encouraged her to go on with her studies elsewhere.

Miss Wolfe went to New York where she attracted the notice of the late Herr Heinrich Conried, who was pleased with her voice.

Miss Wolfe is soon to leave for Europe to make her debut in grand opera.

London's Lock Step Fad.

Do you know the "lock step?"

If not, says The Paris Matin, go to London and take a look over the principal arteries of that immense capital.

In order to do the "lock step" you jump from one leg to the other with a firm and rhythmic movement, and you let one leg remain in the air an instant, just like a chicken in distress in a pool of water. The famous "lock step" was launched by one of the big theatres of the capital, and since then all the Londoners, amused by it, have tried their best, no matter where they find themselves, to master the secret of its cadence. The success of the new fad has been such that, according to The Matin, "professors of lock step" hire men to go about the streets marking the time of the movement and distributing prospectuses bearing the address of the masters in the art of the "lock step."

A Literary Coincidence.

"My father, W. Clark Russell," said Herbert Russell in telling of a literary coincidence, "had finished maturing the plot of his novel 'The Death Ship,' which is a version of the legend of Vanderdecken. I was his amanuensis at the time. He said to me, 'To-morrow we will begin the story.' On the following morning when I entered his study to take his dictation of the opening lines he showed me a letter he had just received. It was from W. S. Gilbert, the well-known dramatist, asking him why he did not write a novel about the Flying Dutchman."

The Lambkins' Chief Charm.

One fine day in spring Sir Walter Scott strolled forth with Lady Scott to enjoy a walk around Abbotsford. In their wandering they passed a field where a number of ewes were enduring the frolics of their lambs. "Ah," exclaimed Sir Walter, "'tis no wonder that poets from the earliest ages have made the lamb the emblem of peace and innocence." "They are, indeed, delightful animals," returned Lady Scott, "especially with mint sauce."—"A Century of Anecdotes."

How the Engagement Began.

"Why, James," she remonstrated as he slipped his arm around her, "what do you think you are doing?"

"I am letting my young affections run to waist, Jane, dear," he replied.

Higher Education.

"What has your boy learned at school this season?"

"He has learned that he'll have to be vaccinated, that his eyes aren't really mates and that his method of breathing is entirely obsolete."

Two Disgraces.

The world has never known a family so well behaved, properly regulated and elegant that there were not two things to disgrace it— the family clock, which is never right, and the family piano, which is never in tune.

Her Lack of Skill

Lockspur—"My wife can do anything on the sewing machine."

Burlap—"Mine can't. She tried to sew a button on my coat the other night, and broke ten sewing machine needles, the button, and put thirteen stitches into her finger."

The Canadian students of Princeton university and of the Theological seminary have organized themselves into a club, called the Canadian Club of Princeton, New Jersey, which meets on the second Saturday evening of every month.

AN ALPINE CLUB SONG.

Mr. L. S. Amery has well expressed the spirit of the Canadian Alpine Club in the following verses, appearing in its journal. They are an adaptation of the well-known Harrow football song, "Forty Years On," written by E. E. Bowen, and set to music by John Farmer:

Forty years on, when afar and asunder
Parted are those who are singing to-day,
When you look back, and forgetfully wonder
What you were like in your work and your play;
Then, it may be, there will often come o'er you
Glimpses of days when your pulses beat strong;
Dreams of the mountains shall float then before you,
Echoes of notes from our camp-fire song.

Chorus:
Follow up! Follow up! Follow up!
Hear it ringing again and again;
'Tis the call of the heights to the plain,
Follow up! Follow up!

Oh! the great days in the distance enchanted,
Days of fresh air in the snow and the sun;
How we rejoiced as we toiled and we painted—
Hardly believable forty years on.
Then, you will say, not a feverish minute
Strained the weak heart or the wavering knee
Was the day hard? We were bound to be in it,
And neither the last nor the faintest were we.
Follow up! etc.

Forty years on, growing older and older,
Shorter in wind as in memory long,
Feeble of foot and rheumatic of shoulder,
What will it help you that once you were strong?
God, give us summits to stir our endeavor,
Peaks to be conquered in earnest or fun;
Grant we mount eagerly, fearlessly ever,
Twenty, and thirty, and forty years on.
Follow up! etc.

Now the great peaks watching silently o'er us,
Sentinel guards of our camp and our land,
Bid you remember the morrow before us,
Bid us take thought for the task we've in hand;
So from the camp-fire we must be going;
Wishing each comrade a pleasant good-night;
Soon on the summits the dawn will be glowing;
We must be there to salute her aright.
Follow up! etc.

A Social Item.

Vain are the efforts of the satirists who attempt to parody the "society" news so much affected by the daily and other papers. It is so hard to distinguish between the real thing and the travesty. For example, the following account of a "Dejeuner de Luxe at the De Smythe Residence" is so close to the genuine article that "society" folk may be excused for feeling affronted at not being invited to that resplendent function:

On Wednesday morning last at 7.15 a charming little breakfast was served at the home of Mr. de Smythe. The dejeuner was given in honor of Mr. de Smythe and his two sons, Master Adolphus and Master Blinks de Smythe, who were about to leave for their daily travail at their wholesale Bureau de Flour et de Feed. All the gentlemen were very quietly dressed in their habits de work. Miss Melinda de Smythe poured out tea, the domestique having refuse to get up so early after the partie of the night before. The menu was very handsome, consisting of eggs and bacon, demi-froid, and ice-cream. The conversation was sustained and lively. Mr. de Smythe sustained it and made it lively for his daughter and his garcons. In the course of the talk Mr. de Smythe stated that the next time he allowed the young people to turn his maison topsy-turvy he would see them in enfer. He wished to know if they were aware that some ass of the evening before had broken a pane of glass in the hall that would cost him four dollars. Did they think he was made of argent? If so, they never made a bigger mistake in their vie. The meal closed with general expressions of good feeling. A little bird has whispered to us that there will be no more parties at the De Smythes' pour longtemps."—Stephen Leacock.

Her Reasons.

There was a small gathering of Canadian women, discussing the suffrage among other burning questions. There were present, also an Englishwoman who belonged to the "militant" class, and a bright, little matron from Melbourne, Australia.

The English visitor, after declaring that woman is on a plane of intelligence quite equal to her brethren, asserted that the feminine vote in Australia has done much to elevate that colony. "You have voted, Mrs. A—" she said turning to the Australian.

"Oh, yes," said the vivacious matron from Melbourne, "just once. He was a friend of Jack's and he had splendid shoulders and charming manners."

After Fifty Years.

Wreckers are bringing up iron that they are salving from the steamer Hungarian, of the Allan Line, lost in the year 1860, on the coast of Nova Scotia. A cargo of this iron was brought to Halifax recently. Years ago a large quantity of iron was salved from the Hungarian, but it did not pay in the long run, and work ceased. The price of scrap iron now makes the operation profitable.

Old Bill Titcomb had taken a sack of grain to an old-fashioned mill to have it ground into meal. He watched the ponderous wheels revolving slowly while a tiny stream of meal trickled out. Finally his patience became exhausted.

"Do yer know," he said, "I cud eat that there meal faster than yer durned mill can grind it!"

"Yes?" remarked the miller, "but how long could you keep on eating it, Mr. Titcomb?"

"Wal," replied Old Bill, conclusively, "I reckon I cud keep on at that rate till I starved."

"SANDY" BARTLETT STORIES.

Late Windsor Magistrate Was a Famous Character For Many Years.

Windsor, Ont., sustained a great loss in the death, a few days ago, of "Sandy" Bartlett, who for over half a century was its police magistrate. In the best sense of the term he was "boss of the town," and wherever he went in Windsor people never dreamed of questioning his authority, even though he might be dealing with matters that did not come within the range of his duties as magistrate.

He brought to bear on his work cool, calculating common sense, and often brushed aside technicalities to do justice. Many a time he imposed a fine and then promptly paid it out of his own pocket; he gave a great number of men good advice instead of a term in jail, and he would never separate man and wife if he could arrange a reconciliation.

Newspapermen of Windsor and Detroit well remember "Sandy" and his advice. Some six or seven years ago, on one of the occasion when a number of them had remained in police court after the session of the court, the venerable magistrate gave advice to some of them who were smoking. "You shouldn't smoke," he said. "It's bad business. I never smoked in my life." Some of the reporters stuck up for their smoking, but he said, "No, it's harmful. Look at Brother William. He's just smoking himself to death—smoking himself to death."

The magistrate at that time was about 81 years old, and "Brother William" was then about 88.

Mr. Bartlett invariably stood for British law and order in a town which is subject to "dumpings" of foreign criminals. He was decidedly severe on the latter, especially such characters as entered upon matrimonial adventures, regardless of former ties in the "States." On one occasion there was brought before him an enterprising gentleman, who had taken the ferry from Detroit and settled in Windsor, with a view to marrying "a lady of means." His ingratiating manner brought him success in this undertaking, when it was discovered that more than one wife awaited him in vain in the "Land of the Somewhat Free and the more-or-less Brave." Life became rather strenuous for the foreign gentleman, who finally found himself in the police court under the searching eyes of Mr. Bartlett.

"May I go back to Detroit?" asked the gentleman of many marriages.

"After you've served a sentence here," was the amiable reply.

"This is no free country," objected the prisoner.

"Not for such as you," said the magistrate, with a grim set of his Scottish jaws.

"Well," said the dejected one persistently, as he was led away, "I want to know how soon I can get married after I am out."

But the magistrate was too disgusted at this failure to appreciate the nature of the marriage vow to make any reply.

Canadians With Mrs. Eddy.

It will be of interest to Canadians to know that two of the chief lieutenants of the late Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy and men who helped to make her great success, are Canadians.

Mr. Archibald McLellan, chairman of the board, had the confidence of Mrs. Eddy, who, despite her deeper interest in spiritual matters, had a knowledge of the world which made her an excellence judge of men. He is also the editor of the Christian Science publications issued in Boston. Mr. McLellan was born in New Brunswick in 1857 and when a boy went to Boston. He was admitted to the Bar in Chicago. Mr. McLellan became actively identified with the Christian Science movement in 1895 and since 1907 he and Gen. H. M. Baker have been trustees of the property of Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Adam H. Dickey, private secretary to Mrs. Eddy and a director, spent most of his life in Kansas City, Mo. He was born in Toronto, Ont., on June 26, 1864, and received his education in the model schools of that city. In 1881 he went to Kansas City. He was converted to Christian Science in 1897, retired from the manufacturing company and in 1899 became a Christian Science healer. At that time the Scientists had no church in Kansas City and Mr. Dickey was influential in building up the first church of that faith. Mrs. Eddy summoned him to Boston three years ago and offered him the place of private secretary, which he accepted. Her last official act was to recommend his appointment to the board.

Last Sessions' Record.

Last session of the Ontario Legislature opened on Jan. 25 and was prorogued on March 19. The session a year ago was marked by five divisions and the passage of 168 bills. The legislation included the extension to Toronto of power to construct a tube system of railways, also the right to construct surface street railway extensions.

The passage by acclamation of the Ontario Telephone Act was one of the notable achievements of the session.

There is every indication that the session which will open soon will furnish further proof of the progressive development and public ownership policy of the Whitney administration.

Sir Charles Townshend.

Sir Charles Townshend, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia since 1907, who is one of Canada's new Knights Bachelor, was born March 22nd, 1844, at Amherst, N.S. He is the son of Rev. Canon Townshend, rector of Christ's Church. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, and was called to the Bar in 1866. He was elected M.P.P. for Cumberland County in 1878 and 1882. From 1887 to 1907 Sir Charles was judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Winnipeg's Population.

Henderson's directory for 1911 gives greater Winnipeg a population of two hundred thousand.

St. Peter Was Right

A Canadian editor asked for admission to Heaven.

"Can't let you in," said St. Peter, "the record of your good deeds never came to our exchange table."

"But," said the editor, "the postal authorities are to blame if you did not receive your paper. Why, they would not even allow it into the United States without 52 cents postage per year."

"Then you'll have to go to the other place and fight it out," said St. Peter, "the postal authorities are all down there."

GOOD THING FOR THEM

WHEN DR. RUTHERFORD BECAME C.M.G.

So Said an Ottawa Friend, and Many Canadians Will Echo the Opinion Given of the Dominion's Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director-General—Son of a Clergyman.

When Dr. John Gunion Rutherford, Canada's Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director-General for the past five years, was made a C.M.G. by his Majesty King George last July, one Ottawa friend of this brainy, jovial, capable Scottish-Canadian commented: "Companion of St. Michael and St. George—well, that will be a good thing for them!"

Dr. Rutherford wouldn't be companion of St. Michael or St. George for ten minutes before they would laugh at his dry humor, admiring his shrewd common-sense, delighting in his native Scotch burr, and impressed with his large store of good judgment, wide experience and general capableness. He is one of the Dominion's most valued civil servants—so valuable indeed that the United States has coveted him for some years, and has made him more than one tempting offer to leave his multifarious duties at Ottawa for larger-salaried positions across the line. The C.M.G. just bestowed is but a small recognition of the splendid services he has rendered to the Department of Agriculture as both advisory and executive head of the growing live stock branch.

Born in Peebleshire, Scotland, the son of a Scotch clergyman, he came to Canada in 1875, at the age of eigh-



DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD.

teen years. He went to the West, made good, and in 1892 was elected to the Manitoba Legislature. After serving through one Legislature his constituents sent him to a larger field at Ottawa, where from 1897 to 1907 he was recognized as one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ablest supporters from western Canada, and a debater who commanded the respect of the whole House.

In 1904 Hon. Sydney Fisher picked him out as the very best man available for the position of Veterinary Director-General. Two years later he was made also Live Stock Commissioner. The dual position he has filled with conspicuous success. No branch of the Government work has been better administered, better organized, or has accomplished more valuable practical work in the varied interests of the Canadian farmer and live stock men generally as one of the best authorities on veterinary science, both practical and theoretical, either in Canada or the United States. In final evidence thereof it may be added that he is now president of the American Veterinarian Association, the most important and influential body in North America dealing with the health of animals.

Earnings of Writers.

There are at least fifty writers in England who are making $5,000 a year each by their books. In this number it is possible that there are a dozen who make incomes of $10,000 to $25,000 a year. Marion Crawford is said to have received $10,000 down for each of his novels, and he often turned out three a year. Sir Walter Scott made $1,000,000 during his writing career. Alphonse Daudet received $200,000 for a single novel. Lew Wallace got in royalties on "Ben-Hur" and "The Prince of India" almost $400,000. For any of his stories Rudyard Kipling is reputed to charge two shillings a word. "Les Miserables" brought Victor Hugo close on $90,000. —T.P.'s London Magazine.

Three Great Danish Clans.

The Danish Government recently found it necessary to grant heads of families the privilege of changing their names if they feel so disposed without incurring any legal costs. This is a necessary piece of legislation, for the population of Denmark is divided into three great clans—the Hansens, the Petersens and the Soerensens. In one town of 25,000 inhabitants over four-fifths bore one or the other of these names. Many of these have taken advantage of the new law and assumed more distinctive names.—London Chronicle.

An Actors' Festival.

John Manningham, a student of the Middle Temple in Shakespeare's time, recorded how the Yuletide revels of the law students in 1601 ended with a play given in the great hall of the Middle Temple. "At our feast we had a play called 'Twelve Night; or, What Ye Will.'"

With actor folk Twelfth Night has always been a favorite festival. Baddeley, the famous comedian, when he died left all his money to provide cake and wine for the yearly celebration of Twelfth Night in the greenroom of the Drury Lane Theatre.

First Sportsman—"I wonder you ride a brute like that at your time of life, Jack!"

Second Ditto—"Keeps one young, don't you know."

First Ditto — "Likely to prevent your gett'n' old, anyway."—Punch.

The man about to pay his fare on the pay-as-you-enter car dropped a dollar, which fell to the platform and rolled across the pavement into an opening, where it disappeared.

The loser watched its course.

"It wouldn't have gone half as far if I'd spent it," he said.—Buffalo Express.

PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR
LACOMBE, FEB. 8-9-10

The Fifth Annual Provincial Seed Fair will be held at Lacombe on February 8, 9, and 10, 1911. This fair is under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, assisted by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. A very elaborate and valuable prize list has been arranged, and a series of addresses by leading agriculturists of the Dominion are on the program. Following is an extended program:

PRIZE LIST.

Class		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
1.	Winter wheat, any hard variety	$20	$15	$12	$8	$5
2.	Winter wheat, any soft variety	15	12	8	5	
3.	Spring wheat, Red Fife	15	14	10	6	4
4.	Spring wheat, any other good milling variety	18	14	10	6	4
5.	Oats, Banner, Ligowo, Swedish Milling, Danbarney, Orloff, and other named varieties of the long slim type of grain	20	15	12	8	5
6.	Oats, Abundance, Waverley, Newmarket, Silver Mine, Welcome, and other named varieties of medium length and plumpness	20	15	12	8	5
7.	Oats, Sensation, New Century, Dodd's White, Tartar King, Storm King, and other named varieties of the short plump type of grain	18	14	10	6	4
8.	Barley, six-rowed	15	10	5		
9.	Barley, two-rowed	15	10	5		
10.	Field Peas	12	8	5		
11.	Flax Seed	12	8	5		
12.	Timothy Seed	12	8	5		
13.	Brome Grass Seed	12	8	5		
14.	Rye Grass Seed	12	8	5		
15.	Red Clover Seed	12	8	5		
16.	Alsike Clover Seed	12	8	5		
17.	Alfalfa Seed	12	8	5		
	JUDGING COMPETITION.					
18.	Judging Wheat	10	8	5	3	
19.	Judging Oats	10	8	5	3	
20.	Identification of weed seeds	8	5	3		

The judging competitions will be held on Thursday, February the 9th, at 10 a. m., and will be open to all farmers and farmers' sons in the province. The competitors will be expected to judge several varieties of wheat and oats, and to identify several samples of weed seeds. In making the awards 40 per cent will be given for correct placing, and 60 per cent for written reasons.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Each of the trophies offered must be won three times before finally becoming the property of the exhibitor. Each winner's name will be engraved on the trophy won.

Class 21. Best five bushels of spring wheat, silver trophy, valued at $100.00, donated by the publishers of the Farm Crops Magazine, Winnipeg.

Class 22. Best five bushels of Alberta Red wheat, silver trophy, valued at $100.00, donated by the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company of Calgary.

Class 23. Best five bushels of milling oats, silver trophy, valued at $100.00, donated by the Calgary and Strathcona branches of the Brackman-Ker Milling Company.

Class 24. Best five bushels of six-rowed barley, silver trophy, valued at $100.00, donated by the the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co., of Calgary.

Class 25. Best two bushels of two-rowed barley, sterling silver trophy, valued at $125.00, donated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In addition to the trophy the Company offers a cash prize of $15.00 to the winner and $10 as a second prize. A brewing test will be necessary in making awards in this class. The company reserves the right to purchase winning exhibits at market prices.

Class 26. Best five bushels of Garton's Regenerated Abundance oats, solid sterling silver trophy, valued at $100.00, donated by the Garton Pedigree Seed Co., of Winnipeg. The oats to be grown from seed obtained from this company the spring preceding the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair, and the trophy to become the property of the person first winning it three times.

CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION SPECIALS

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association offers to the members of that Association special prizes, amounting in all to $177.00. The members will be duly informed of these, by special circular.

RULES

No entry fee required.

1. Competition open to residents of Alberta only.

2. All seeds entered for competition must have been grown in the Province of Alberta by the exhibitor in the year 1910.

3. All entries, excepting those for the judging competitions, shall be made on or before the 6th day February, 1911, to the Secretary of the Provincial Seed Fair, Edmonton, Alberta. If the management of Agriculture, deem it advisable to accept any entries after the 6th of February, a fee of 50 cents will be charged for each entry. Entries for the judging competition will be received up to 10 a.m. on February the 9th.

4. Each entry must be accompanied by a signed statement of the number of bushels which the exhibitor has for sale and the price per bushel.

5. No seed shall be admitted for competition for prizes unless the quantities of seed for sale as represented by the sample exhibited, are at least 50 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of barley, 15 bushels of flax, 10 bushels of peas, 5 bushels of grass, 1 bushel of clover and 1 bushel of alfalfa seed.

6. In classes 1 to 11 inclusive, 1 bushel shall be the amount of grain exhibited. In classes 12 to 17 inclusive, 1 peck, in classes 21 to 24 inclusive, and class 26, 5 bushels shall be exhibited. Each exhibit of seed shall be representative of the total quantity of such seed offered for sale by the exhibitor.

7. The management of the Seed Fair shall have the power to withhold prize money from, or debar from future fairs any exhibitor who violates the rules.

8. No premium shall be awarded to exhibits that contain impurities which, in the opinion of the judge are of a noxious nature.

9. No exhibitor will receive more than one prize in any class.

10. For identification, the exhibitor must place his name and address on a label fastened to the inside of the bag. This label will be replaced by the regular entry ticket, which must be the only distinguishing mark until after the grain is judged.

11. All samples of seed will be labelled after judging with the name and address of the exhibitor, the name of the variety, the amount of seed for sale and the selling price.

12. All exhibits for competition for prizes must arrive in Lacombe not later than 9 a.m., February the 8th, and shall not be removed until 4 p.m., February the 10th, 1911.

13. On exhibits properly entered all transportation charges in excess of $1.00 per sample will be refunded excepting in classes 21 to 25 inclusive, where special prizes are offered. In these classes all transportation charges in excess of $2.00 will be refunded. In shipping, each exhibitor must obtain a receipt from his express agent and forward it to the Secretary, Provincial Seed Fair, Edmonton. No refund will be given in Class 26.

14. Exhibits will not be returned unless the exhibitor so requests and then only at his expense.

15. All exhibits not returned will be sold to the best advantage and the proceeds sent to the exhibitor.

16. In case of a dispute, a statutory declaration that the above rules have been complied with may be required from each or any exhibitor of seed.

17. The above rules apply to all classes, excepting those for prizes offered by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXHIBITORS

1. Exhibits should be shipped by express prepaid.

2. Exhibits should be double-sacked, the inner one of which should be clean, in order to give the exhibit an attractive appearance.

3. Be sure to ship early. All exhibits will be taken care of upon arrival.

4. Exhibits should be addressed to the "Secretary, Provincial Seed Fair, Lacombe, Alberta," to whom all entries must be made by February the 6th, 1911.

5. After the fair is over all communications in connection therewith should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

6. Application for prize lists and entry forms should be made to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

RAILWAY RATES

Convention rates will apply to all attending the Fair. Exhibitors and visitors coming to the city must purchase a regular first-class one-way ticket from their station to Lacombe, obtaining from the ticket agent a standard certificate. These certificates must be presented to the Secretary of the Fair in order to obtain reduced return ticket.

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8TH.

General Session

Address of Welcome, Mayor of Lacombe.
Address, W. F. Puffer, M.P.P. for Lacombe.
Address, Jas. Murray, Brandon.
Address, Hon. Duncan Marshall.
Address, Prof. A. Atkinson.
Interspersed with music, etc.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 9TH

Session Subject—
Weeds and Smut.

9:30-10:10—The Weed situation in Alberta, C. E. Lewis.
10:10-10:30 — How may clean land be kept clean, E. H. Malcolm, Killam.
10:30-10:50 — How may dirty land be cleaned where summer fallow is impracticable, D. W. Warner, Edmonton.
10:50-11:05—Discussion.
11:05-11:30—The smut problem, F. H. Reed.
11:30-11:50—Practical pointers on control of smut. A. Lougheed, Bowden.
11:50-12:00—Discussion.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 9TH

Session Subject—
Crop Improvement.

2:00-2:30 — Early maturity of grain crops, W. H. McKillican.
2:30-2:50—Seed fairs and seed competitions as a means of crop improvement. H. Huxley.
2:50-3:00—Discussion.
3:00-3:40—The improvement of grain crops by seed selection. W. H. Fairfield.
3:40-4:00—The value of good seed to the farmer. S. Galbraith.
4:00-4:10—Discussion.
4:10-4:40—The Canadian Seed Growers' Association. F. H. Reed.
4:40-5:00—The business end of pure seed growing. W. H. Pawson, Cooksdale.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9TH.

Session Subject—
Forage Crops.

8:00-8:25—The uses of grasses in Alberta agriculture. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner.
8:25-8:45 — The growing and handling of tame grasses for hay. R. A. Wallace, High River.
8:45-8:55—Discussion.
8:55-9:30—Alfalfa, it's value and importance. Prof. A. Atkinson.
9:30-9:50—Will alfalfa succeed in Alberta? G. H. Hutton, Lacombe.
9:50-10:10 — Practical Pointers on Alfalfa growing. Thos. H. Woolford, Cardston.
10:10-10:20—Discussion.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 10TH.

Session Subject—The Soil.

10:00-10:45 — The theory and practice of dry farming. Prof. A. Atkinson.
10:45-11:00—Discussion.
11:00-11:30 — The first year's work on the raw prairie. W. H. Fairfield.
11:30-11:50—Practical pointers on breaking. C. B. Robertson.
11:50-12:00—Discussion.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10th.

Session Subject—The Soil.
(continued)

2:00-2:40 — Soil and moisture conditions in Alberta. George Harcourt.
2:40-3:00—The proper method of summer fallowing for Southern Alberta conditions. H. Mackintosh, Macleod.
3:00-3:10—Discussion.
3:10-3:30—Cultivation for producing large crops where summer fallowing is inadvisable. P. A. Switzer, Lacombe.
3:30-4:35—Methods of cultivation for Central and Northern Alberta. G. H. Hutton.
4:35-5:10—Discussion.

JUDGING

Wheat and Flax: Fairfield and Reed.
Oats and Barley: Hutton and McKillican.
Grasses, etc., and Judging Competitions: McKillican and Lewis.

Dispersal Sale of Pure Bred Cattle.

Dispersal Sale of Pure Bred Herefords will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 16th, 1911 at The Alberta Livery Stables at 1 o'clock sharp.

The herd bull, Bonnie Brae Heston 5th (3366) and 35 head of females and calves will be sold. Also one team of chestnut mares, 8 and 10 years old, one in foal, weighing 1400 and 1600 lbs.; one 7 yr. old bay mare, 1500 lbs.; one 5 yr. old black gelding, 1200 lbs.; one number 4 Massey Harris binder, 6 ft. cut, and some other machinery.

9 months time will be given on approved note.

S. W. Paisley, Auctioneer.
P. M. Ballantine, Owner.

Snaps At the New and Second Hand Store.

Good steel cook stoves, $10.00 and up.

Steel ranges, 6 hole, reservoir, and high closet, $37.00 and up.

One Edison Home Phonograph at a snap.

One good as new wagon brake cheap.

A bunch of new lounges, bed couches and davenports at half price.

Violins, mandolins, banjos and all kinds of musical instruments at less than half price.

Beds and bedding, chairs, rockers, tables, guns and ammunition, harness, saddles, pack saddles, hardware, at prices that are right.

Highest prices paid for hides and furs.

O. BOODE.
Railway St

Bailey the Horse Dealer

Has to offer you the following list at prices that will surprise you.

140 head mixed horses
Car load fine yearling colts
Car load heavy boned Clyde blocks, the good kind, mostly all geldings rising 3 and 4 years old. No one can beat the price on this car.
12 head Blocky Ponies, mostly mares, some in foal to good horses.
10 head saddle and driving horses weight from 1000 to 1100, broken.
3 teams blocky work horses, well broken, prices $130.00 to $175.00 per team.
1 team mares, broken, age 5 and 8 years, weight 800, in foal to registered Clyde horse. Price $140.00 for the team. This is a snap.
1 span work horses, broken, 5 and 6 years old, weight 950 and 900. They are good enough to guarantee $165.00 for the team. Don't say Bailey offers snaps, get busy.
4 milch cows, all will be fresh in the spring.
6 oxen. I can sell them cheap.
1 second hand cutter, $12.00.
2 sets driving harness $12.00 and $16.00
1 democrat, $25.00.
1 democrat, $65.00, good as new.
Tamarac posts 14, 11, 7, 8 ft.
Some second hand furniture.
200 bu. Alberta Red seed wheat $1.00 per bu., absolutely free from rye.

BAILEY,
The Lacombe Horse Dealer.

Jos. Marshall
Auctioneer
Commissioner for Taking Affidavits
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance
RIMBEY ALBERTA

Breaking to Let

I want 50 acres breaking done; one and a half miles from Lacombe. Apply
JOHN BARNETT.

Some Have The Idea

That we are going out of business.
THIS IS NOT THE CASE.
Our Fire Sale cleaned us out of many lines but shipments are on the way now to fill up the gaps made by heavy selling

Wise people patronized this sale

Wise people will continue to patronize us for anything in "Men's Wear."
Watch for most up-to-date Furnishings which will be displayed soon.

FULLERTON & CRAIGEN'S Stand [The Bakery]
WATT & HAY, Men's Wear Only

The Men that Sell the Earth
WANT FARM LAND LISTINGS
We Have a Man in The Western States Hustling Buyers.
IF YOU WANT TO SELL SEE
INGLIS & HUTCHINSON

St. Cyprian's Church.
(Anglican)

Sunday, Feb. 5th—Administration of Holy Communion 11 a.m. Service with sermon 7 p.m. Sunday School 3 p.m.

Every Wednesday at 8 p.m.—Adult Bible Class. Subjects suggested by members. Questions invited. Held in rectory during cold weather.

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by Dealers Everywhere.

The Comet continues to draw crowds. The line of I.M.P. films Manager Shilleto is putting on seem to be favorites with the people. He is getting fresh Western plays for every change.

Hop Chang announces that he is now open for business at the old stand on Nanton St., and will provide the same high class meals as formerly.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th of March, 1911 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Brooksley and Lacombe via Canyon each way, to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brooksley, Canyon and Lacombe, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

A. W. CAIRNS,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Edmonton, January 27th, 1911.

ESTRAY.

2 yearling heifers, 1½ years old, one roan, one red, white star on forehead, no visible brand. Owner please call and take away and pay expenses.

F 1-4. Joseph Grose,
S.W. 12-40-25. Olive, Alta.

Girl Wanted.

Wanted a good girl to assist in general house house work on a farm near town. $15 per month for first two months and $20 afterwards, good home for the right party. Apply Box 18, Carstairs.
F 1 tf.

Magic Lantern for Sale.

There has been left at the Western Globe office for sale or trade, a magic lantern and lot of slides for same. Cost $60.00. Can be seen any day at the office.

ESTRAY.

One white gelding with wall eyes branded indistinct 9 on right shoulder, weight about $ 1000 lbs. Owner can have same by paying expenses.

j11 Murray & Lundie,
N.E. ¼ 22-41-25 W. 4 Chigwell.

Horses Lost.

I bay mare, white star on face, slightly lame, no brand, 1 buckskin mare cayuse and foal. Send particulars to

J 25 Frank Riley,
13-42-28 W 4 Iowalta.

Impounded.

1 white cayuse filly about 2 years old; 1 dark grey cayuse, filly, about 2 years old, white strip on face, off hind leg white above fetlock; 1 grey filly about 2 years old, white spots, both hind legs partly white, off right front leg white above knee, also white face. All animals branded RO on right shoulder.

SAML. P. MORRIS, Poundkeeper,
J 25-3 Lacombe.

Estray.

On the premises of John Moore, Canyon P. O. 16-39-25 W 4, one red and white yearling steer, no visible brand.

A. J. LESLIE,
Brand Reader.

Estray.

On the premises of Mrs. L. N. Graham, Canyon P. O. 16-39-26, W 4, one red steer, 3 years old star on forehead and white tip on tail, on left ribs branded ⌐H3.

A. J. LESLIE,
Brand Reader.

Estray.

On the premises of D. Peers, 30-39-26, W 4: 1 calf, color red, (heifer); 1 calf red and white, (steer); 1 calf, red and white (heifer) no visible brands.

A. J. LESLIE,
J. 25 Brand Reader.

Notice of Theft.

Would the party who took the democrat pole from the back of J. McNab blacksmith's yard, return same to save further trouble as he was seen.

J 18-4 J. McNab,
Blacksmith.

For Sale.

Good milch cow, will be fresh next month, for sale. Also a large quantity of good oat straw. Apply

F. L. ROBERTS,
J.18-4 Phone 416, Lacombe.

Heifer Lost.

Roan heifer, grade shorthorn, about 2½ years old, end of tail off. Finder notify

S. W. Paisley,
J.18-4 Canyon.

Girl wanted for upstairs work. Girl wanted for kitchen work. Good wages. Apply at
Lacombe Dining Hall.

Doings
at the
Comet Theatre
LACOMBE

THE BEST MOVING PICTURES

10c. and 15c.

Hay Wanted.

Wanted two carloads of first class oat or wheat hay. Apply
J.18-4 McConkey Bros.
Cayley, Alta.

Flour—Flour.

Now is the time to buy your flour before it goes higher. It has already gone up $1.00 per barrel in the east and may still go higher. We have quite a lot of flour on hand at present and can make you a good price now on 500 lb. lots or more. DANNER MILLING Co.

The Leading Store **A. M. CAMPBELL** The Leading Store

Wake Up! Opportunity knocks at your DOOR.

Our New Spring Goods are commencing to pour in---every train brings in a new consignment. In order to make room all heavy goods and odds and ends must be cleared out. Below are a few of the exceptional values we are offering.

Men's Grey Wool Shirts $1.10

An odd line of Shirts in Fancy Tweeds and Grey Flannels. These shirts are regular $1.40 and $1.50 values.

MEN'S OVERSHOES $1.40

4 doz. Overshoes, regular $1.75 in value to clear during the sale at this price.

20 Men's Tweed Suits - 7.75

And good Tweed Suits at that. This is a final clean up, so take advantage of this offer.

75c. MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Men who are in need of shirts will welcome this sale. Only a limited number to be sold at this price.

Ladies' and Children's Worsted Hose 25c.

A clean up in the Hosiery Department. Ladies' and Children's Worsted Hose in sizes from 5 to 10, for quick sale.

25 pieces Flannelette at 10c. per yard

An Ideal Household Cloth, 36 ins. wide, and bright clean patterns and splendid weight.

Clean up of Children's Coats 1.50

We will clean the remaining garments out this week. Have you taken advantage of this offer.

20 per cent. Discount on Wool Dress Goods

We still hold out our special discount on high class Dress Goods. A great many took advantage of this last week. Make up your mind to visit the Dress Goods Department this week.

Bearcloth Coats, Hoods & Muffs

will go out with a scamper this week, at a big sacrifice in price.

A Few Fur Lined Coats

For Ladies, at a figure that will be sure to please you.

Death of Homer McLaughlin.

It is our painful duty this week to chronicle the death of Homer McLaughlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McLaughlin, which occurred on Saturday last. The young man who was in his eighteenth year, was taken down about two weeks ago with a severe cold which developed into pleuro-pneumonia. He appeared to be recovering satisfactorily, and on the day before his death his parents expressed their hopes of his speedy recovery. On Friday night, however, his condition changed for the worse, and at one o'clock Saturday morning he passed away. The deceased attended the high school here until about a year ago when he took a position in his father's store. He was a prime favorite among his schoolmates and the public generally, and his death has cast a gloom over the young people of the town who were so closely associated with him.

The heart-broken father, and mother, together with other members of the family have the sincerest sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon. A most impressive service was held in Grace Methodist Church, after which interment took place in the Lacombe cemetery. A very large number of friends and relatives paid their last respects to the departed.

Death of Joseph Pye.

After an illness extending over several months, Joseph Pye died at the Lacombe Hospital on Friday last. The funeral took place on Sunday from the residence of his brother-in-law, W. L. Elliott, the service being conducted by the Oddfellows, of which order deceased was a prominent member.

Deceased was a native of Ontario, having been born in Wyoming, where he resided until twelve years ago, when he went to Washington and engaged in business. He continued in business until a year or two ago when failing health compelled him to retire.

His parents were Henry and Margaret Pye, of Wyoming, Ont. His father died several years ago and his mother is at present living in London, Ontario. Besides his mother, he leaves several brothers and sisters to mourn his death:—Thos. Pye, of Walkerton, Ont.; James Pye, in California; Mrs. Henry Ranahan, London, Ont.; Mrs. W. L. Elliott, and Misses Mary and Jean Pye, of Lacombe.

Learning of her brother's severe illness early in December, Mrs. Elliott went to Washington and brought him to Lacombe, where despite all that medical skill and kind attention could do, he succumbed to his fatal malady.

Moir---Ballantine.

A quiet and pretty wedding took place at the home of James Ballantine, Edmonton, 114 Morris Street, at noon on Wednesday, when Margaret, his only daughter and John Moir, of that city, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Rev. Myrs, of Westminster church, officiating.

The ceremony took place in the drawing room, which was prettily decorated for the occasion with roses. Miss Hattie Staack, of Lacombe played the "Wedding Bells" March, and while the congratulations were being offered, Miss Gertrude Patterson, the professional singer of Edmonton, sang The Holy City.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very becoming in a gown of heavy white Mhkla silk, trimmed with wide de Alecon insertion. She wore orange blossoms in her hair and carried a beautiful bouquet of bridal roses and maiden's hair fern. She was attended by one brides maid, Miss Dora Staack, of Lacombe who was charmingly gowned in pale cream silk, trimmed with hand embroidered blue and cream insertion. She also carried a bouquet of carnations and ferns.

Mr. Biswanger, superintendent of the Edmonton radial railway, ably assisted the bridegroom. The groom's gift to his bride was a set of mink furs and a solid oak buffet. His gift to the bridesmaid was a pearl star brooch.

About thirty friends and relatives sat down to a four course dinner. The brides cake was made by Mr. Fullerton, of Lacombe. It was prettily decorated with roses and carnations.

The bride was the recipient of many costly and beautiful presents.

A special car was waiting to take the happy couple and friends to Strathcona where 'mid showers of confetti, they boarded the south bound train for southern cities. The bride's going away dress was a gray suit. With it she wore a large white beaver hat trimmed with winter roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Moir carry with them the best wishes of their many friends both here and in Edmonton.

They will reside in Edmonton.

The Heroine of Vercheres.

How often have the children of our land, and adults too, for that matter, perused and pondered over the story headed as above and related in one of our school readers, I cannot even form an estimate. It is, however, safe to say that the number of times has not been few, nor has the reading of the narrative become any the less interesting by frequent repetion of how a brave little French-Canadian girl, only fourteen years old, startled at the approach of a fighting band of Iroquois about forty-five in number, at eight o'clock in the morning of the twenty-second day of October 1696, rushed to the defence of a stockade not much safer from capture than most of our Western palisaded cattle corrals. How, after considerable of effort, she infused a little courage into the hearts of a couple of cowardly soldiers, named La Bonte and Gallet respectively, and practically compelled them to assist in its defence, and with the further aid of an old man over eighty years of age, who had never fired a gun in his life, called Laviolette, her two young brothers and a neighbor, Pierre Fontaine who subsequently joined the slender garrison, kept at bay for eight anxious, weary days and nights the fierce Indians, until the siege was raised by a relief party sent out from Montreal twenty miles distant, are matters of authentic history.

I have often wished that our school books told more about this interesting little Quebec pioneer, but they are silent on the subject.

Fortunately there is more to be related in this connection, and the Report of the Bureau of Canadian Archives for 1899 furnishes the material.

This young heroine whose full name was Marie Madeliene De Vercheres was the daughter of a Seignior or landowner who built this stockade on his own lands, calling it from his own name "Fort Vercheres" and as a girl she was known by the family nickname of Magdelon. Some years after the event above referred to, namely about 1709 she was married to M. De La Naudiere, and in 1722 figured prominently in another encounter with two Abenaki Indians who were giants of their tribe and four squaws, this time. The Indians had entered her house for the purpose of having a quarrel with a white man named La Perade who happened to be there. Having been ordered by him to depart, they went away and nothing more was, for the moment, thought of the occurrence. In a short time however they returned, one of whom was now armed with a tomakawk while the other carried a hatchet. The Indian who bore the hatchet smashed the door of the house and then having rushed in, aimed a blow at La Perade, who dodged the intended stroke and thereupon closed with his antagonist. He was, however, too weak for his colossal assailant who would soon have overcome him had it not been for the timely aid of another settler who had just come that way. The other Indian who was armed with the tomahawk then raised it with the design of striking De La Naudiere. Madeleine instantly rushed to her husband's assistance and wrenched it from the grasp of the savage and while he was attempting to step up on a trunk, she felled him to the floor with his own weapon. Just then to her surprise, she found herself embraced in the close grasp of the four squaws. One of them had seized her by the throat, another by the hair, while the remaining two took hold of her around the waist for the purpose of throwing her into the fire. At this moment her son Tarieu (Theriault?) who was only twelve years old became as bold as a lion, at seeing his father struggling with the savages and his mother about to be hurled into the flames.

He seized a bludgeon of some sort and showered his blows with such telling effect upon the heads and arms of her assailants that they were thus obliged to desist from further attempts upon her life. Released from the grip of the squaws, she at once sprang over the prostrate form of the Indian whom she had so lately overcome, and went to the assistance of La Perade. They had now attacked him and were endeavoring to regain possession of the hatchet with which he was about to slay the Indian who had attacked him. In spite of the efforts of the squaws, La Perade had clinched his enemy by the hair of the head, preparatory to ending his existence, whereupon the Indian having begged for his life, and his companions having also at the same time begged for theirs, it was deemed "more glorious" says Madeleine "to spare the conquered savage than to take away his life."

Thus it was that this brave woman no longer a little girl of fourteen years of age but a matured matron of forty, saved her husband's life and that of his friend while her young son only twelve years old, saved that of his mother.

This affair was, shortly after its occurrence, reported to M. DeVaudreuil, the Governor of the Colony (1703-1725) who made a personal inquiry into the facts. He saw the broken door, spoke about the matter to the settler who took part in the fight, and subsequently learned from the Indians themselves what they had to say with reference to it.

Madeleine states in her letter to the Countess De Maurepas, wife of the then French Minister of Marine (undated) that she wrote the account of her adventure at Fort Vercheres (1696) and also of the one just narrated (1722) at the request of M. De Beauharnais, Governor of New France (1725-1747), the successor of De Vaudreuil.

Thus it will be seen that she was living so lately ago, at any rate as 1725. At this time she disappears from history and is not again heard of, although the writer intends at some time in the near future to search the records of the Parish in which Fort Vercheres once stood, to endeavor to unearth more information respecting the life of this interesting woman.

One of her little brothers who assisted in the defence of the Fort was, at some time or other between then and October 15th 1699, it is sad to relate, taken prisoner by a band of Iroquois, and by them burnt at the stake, while the other served for some time as a cadet in the Colonial forces and greatly distinguished himself, on several occasions, in expeditions against the Indians.

No account of this last named adventure of this heroine appears in any book that the writer has been able to lay his hands on, and in fact it is quite safe to say that it has not up to this time been given to the public. The original story lies hidden among the records of the Department of Marine at Paris, a copy of which was made for the Canadian Bureau of Archives at Ottawa and there fyled some years ago.

Actuated by the thought that it might perhaps proves interesting reading to the pupils of our schools, I have written the above narrative.

Says one of our writers, now deceased, "The day is not far distant when the painter, the sculptor and the writer of romance, will accomplish the patriotic work of enshrining more deeply in our memory and crowning with a bright halo of glory, the brow of one of our national heroines, Marie Madeleine De Vercheres."

J. I. Poole.
Lacombe.

Lacombe Defeats Didsbury.

On Wednesday evening last Didsbury and Lacombe hockey teams met on Lacombe ice and after a keenly contested game the score stood 6 to 3 in favor of Lacombe. Despite the fact that the thermometer registered about thirty below zero, hundreds of enthusiastic fans lined the ice and kept themselves from freezing by rooting for their favorites. There was little rough play, and therefore few penalties. Winchester, of Edmonton, refereed to the satisfaction of both teams. There were several star plays during the evening, the most sensational being that of Stewart, who on a rush from point, went through the opposing team and scored a goal. Munn was up to his usual high standard in goal, and McGrath, Moffatt and Garland played real hockey all the time. The line-up was:

Lacombe—Goal, Munn; point, Stewart; cover, Reed; rover, McGrath; centre, Moffatt; right, Beatty; left, Garland.

Didsbury—Goal, Fox; point, Hart; cover, Weichel; rover, Sexsmith; centre, Topcliff; right, Hurd; left, Cooksley.

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, are the most common causes of stomtroubles. Correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by Dealers Everywhere.

There is a time to come when governments will spring from the hearts of the people, and will be governments for the people. In that day all laws, all civil usages, all customs, will respect the interest of the community, and will not obstruct them. When men have perfect liberty, individually and collectively; when they are not only equal but free—free in the largest sense of the term "freedom"—then society itself will become a nursing mother.—Beecher.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

The country must be prospering. L. Thompson reports having sold within the last few weeks, seven of the celebrated Ford cars for immediate delivery. The Ford car is hard to beat, and the price for the 1911 model is down to $1,100. Get Mr. Thompson to show you his line if you contemplate buying.

Sale of china this week at Mrs. Mobley's.